

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, MAY 2, 1907

NO. 18

BANK OF HAMILTON

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED

INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

D. B. WALKER, President
ALAN LAIRD, General Manager
A. E. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

FORMALIN

METHOD OF USING

Use one pound of formalin to every forty gallons of water. Wet the seed thoroughly with the solution, pile, and cover with canvas or sacking. Leave the grain in the pile for at least two hours.

We guarantee our Formalin to be a forty per cent. solution of formaldehyde

The Drug Store
ELM CREEK

We can Repair your Watch

Many people have trouble in getting their watches to run and keep good time. Our twenty years' experience has given us a practical and scientific knowledge of all watch wrongs. We guarantee satisfaction.

Accurate Timekeeping - Special Attention to Mail Orders

A. DAYKIN

Jeweller and Optician - - - CARMAN

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 10.00
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 18.44

CARMAN BRANCH

No. 122 arrives 9.55
No. 121 departs 10.10
No. 124 arrives 19.35
No. 123 departs 18.50

Local and General

Mrs. C. Angle has returned from an extended stay in Winnipeg.

Mrs. T. M. Simpson returned from Miami on Monday.

Miss Gregg, of Winnipeg, is visiting Miss Etta Simpson.

Alex. Black spent Sunday and Monday in Carman.

Horsemen, get your route cards at The Mail office.

C. Angle went to the city on Tuesday.

E. R. Bruce, of Miami, is visiting Geo. Simpson.

Were you one of the 20,000? Read Hart & Co.'s ad.

A. R. Stevens was doing business in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson visited friends in Winnipeg on Friday.

P. McAllister left on Friday for Minnedosa, where he will reside in future.

Service will be held in the English Church on Sunday next at 8 p.m.

The local Masonic lodge visited their brethren at Cypress River on Thursday night last.

John Simpson came in from Winnipeg on Thursday, returning on Friday.

Miss Jennie Rinn arrived in town on Tuesday, on a visit to her parents.

Mrs. Murray, who has been visiting friends in Winnipeg, returned home on Tuesday.

E. H. Wilson left yesterday on a trip to Battleford and other western points. He may go through to the coast before returning.

"Where are you going to, my pretty maid?"

"To stay at the Starkey House, sir," she said.

The Government of British Columbia refuse to enforce the Lord's Day Act, and lively times are expected.

Wes. Card is going in for chicken raising on a large scale. From a setting of 120 eggs he obtained 85 strong, healthy chicks.

Councillor Jas. Smith returned on Saturday from a three months' visit to Scotland. He reports a very enjoyable trip.

Jas. Young, the freight clerk at this point, is on the sick list, and left on Friday for his home at Cypress River to recuperate.

Principal Shipley spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Winnipeg. During his absence Rev. G. C. Grant was in charge of the school.

The Carman Steam Laundry are putting in another \$1,500 worth of machinery in order to cope with their rapidly increasing business.

Rev. G. C. Grant has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church. Much regret is felt at his resignation, which takes effect at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, formerly of Elm Creek, and lately of Carman, passed through on Monday, en route for Arlington, Wash., where he has secured a position as engineer in a saw mill.

Rev. Mr. Copeland, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, has been appointed to the charge of the English Church during the summer months. Times of services, etc., will be announced later.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of new furniture, including iron bedstead, wool mattress, spring, pair feather pillows, washstand, dressing table, toilet set, rocker, kitchen table, and six kitchen chairs. To be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire at this office.

W. H. Johnston returned from Whitechurch, Ont., on Thursday last, where he had been on a visit to his father. Owing to family reasons, he contemplates returning there to reside permanently, and is advertising his two farms for sale.

T. J. Ashley-Banner, formerly of Winnipeg, has acquired an interest in and assumed the management of the Dufferin Leader. Besides being a man of wide experience in the newspaper world, Mr. Banner is an author of no mean repute. We extend our best wishes to him.

Baseball

Elm Creek has always enjoyed a certain amount of notoriety as a baseball town, and the year which is before us promises to be no exception. If we are to gauge by the amount of interest and enthusiasm shown at the meeting on Friday evening, then we do not hesitate to predict a bumper season for the baseball club.

The following officers were elected: Mr. W. C. Soole, president; Mr. Charles Angle, vice-president; Mr. Harry Wilson, secretary; Mr. J. D. Proctor, treasurer; Mr. Wm. Mose, manager; Messrs. Rod. McKee, Bert Johnston, and F. Humphries, management committee.

As a special incentive, Mr. W. C. Soole has kindly offered a silver cup, to be played for yearly by teams in the Municipality of Grey.

It is to be hoped that the management will not experience any difficulty in forming a league, as it will mean much to the sporting element of the district.

Fatality at Barnsley

Charles Hugo, aged about 40, was killed in a runaway on Joseph Russell's farm, at Barnsley, on Thursday morning last.

He was sitting on a wagon, and another man was driving the team, which got frightened at the noise made by the wagon on the frozen ground, and ran away, throwing Hugo out on his head and breaking his skull. He lived only about fifteen minutes, not regaining consciousness. He leaves a wife and two children in Winnipeg.

Deceased came from Hampton Court, near London, England, in September last, and was employed in the Union Bank, Winnipeg, till about a month ago, when he came out to Barnsley to learn farming with Mr. Russell.

Sheriff Copeneyer, of Nashville, Ill., has appointed his wife as chief deputy. The other day, during her husband's absence, she was called on to make an arrest. The individual wanted was one of the "bad man" type and was holding up a saloon bar with the aid of a revolver. Delighted at being greeted by a pretty young woman, he nearly had a fit when she told him he was under arrest, and showed him her badge of authority. He declared he was too much of a gentleman not to oblige a lady, and accompanied her quietly to her home. There she gave him a good dinner and played cards with him until her husband returned some hours later. Now all sorts and conditions of men are anxious to be arrested by the pretty deputy sheriff.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba

Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout

Light, airy rooms

First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public

CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED

The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars

First-class livery in connection

CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

AMHERST MAKE



PRICE 2.75

Home made
Stamped on the Sole

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON
ELM CREEK, MAN.

NOTE OUR PRICES!

Men's Velour Calf Blucher
Bal., Goodyear Welt, Oak
Sole \$4.00

Men's Dongola Bal., Mat.
Faced, M.S.F.S. \$3.00

Women's Dongola Blucher
Bal., Goodyear Welt \$3.00

To make fortunes out of the future you must put something into the present.

JUST OUT!

Gold-Coppers Pay Big Dividends all over British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, ILLUSTRATED

Containing over 100 Views in everything. Post paid, 25c. stamps.

Richest Province in the British Empire

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained. Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won.

SPLendid OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

The Richest Men in the World are investing in B.C. Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. WHY CAN'T YOU BEGIN NOW?

The Greatest Gold-Copper Discovery of the Age is in B.C.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital, \$625,000.

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mines.

Special One Week Offer, 20c. per Share

Mines directly west of the Le Roi, whose shares are now about \$11. Le Roi No. 2 shares are about \$15, and went up to \$100. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$138 each. The largest gold-copper mines in B.C. paid large dividends. Assays from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper, silver, with 32 per cent. in Treasury.

Rossland Mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. BIG FOUR HAD BEST DISPLAY at Dominion Fair, New Westminster B.C.

No less than 100 shares sold. Shares can be had on instalment plan, or yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash, balance monthly. Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

P.O. Box 174, Vancouver, B.C., Canada

A Successful Furnace

A Good Article Effectively Advertised Finds a Ready Sale

McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace in Use from Halifax to Vancouver

With this issue of The Mail the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont., commence their advertising for this year using a series of attractively illustrated advertisements. One of the series deals with the ash-pan feature of the furnace, and from its perusal the advantages of an ash-pan in a furnace, and this one in particular, can readily be understood. Another ad. describes the large double feed-doors, explaining the ease with which the "Sunshine" fur-

nace can be fed. A third explains the strength and security of the fire pot, while the fourth covers the very important fact that the "Sunshine" burns any kind of fuel successfully. The McClary Co. claims to be the largest manufacturers under the British flag, and to a very great extent this immense growth is due to the persistent and carefully prepared advertising campaigns.

While the McClary people are large users of daily newspaper space they do not think that an advertising campaign could be made successful in Canada without using the high-class weekly publications of which they have over two hundred on their list.

Pe-ru-na Relieves Spring Catarrh



MISS DORA HAYDEN

"Without hesitation I write to thank you for the great relief I have found in your valuable medicine, Peru-na, and will call the attention of all my friends suffering with catarrh to that fact. Besides, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with catarrh in any form."

Miss Dora Hayden, 819 6th St., S.W., Washington, D.C.

A Case of Spring Catarrh

Mrs. N. P. Lawler, 423 N. Broadway, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "Last spring I caught a severe cold, which developed into a serious case of catarrh. I felt weak and sick and could neither eat nor sleep well."

"A member of our club who had been cured of catarrh through the use of Peru-na advised me to try it, and I did so at once. I expected help, but nothing like the wonderful change for the better. I observed almost as soon as I started taking it. In three days I felt much better, and within two weeks I was in fine health. Peru-na is a wonderful medicine."

ACQUIT MRS. H. PERKINS

Cayuga, Ont.—The Perkins jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, after four and a half hours. It was very different when Mrs. Sternman was acquitted. On that occasion, the judge, Justice Armstrong, was the trial judge. The crowd broke into loud cheering, which could not be quelled by the court officers. His lordship gave Mrs. Perkins very sound advice stating that she and her Maker alone knew the true facts. He hoped that the verdict truly indicated. After a few other remarks he then discharged her.

Mrs. Henry Perkins' husband died Christmas day under circumstances that suggested poisoning, and the widow was arrested for the deed.

It Will Prolong Life—De Sola, the Spaniard lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

At Gaeta, Italy, the municipality of Gaeta adopted a resolution to ask King Edward to visit the tomb of Cicerone, which was recently found at Formia on the gulf of Gaeta, where the celebrated Roman was assassinated Dec. 7, 43 B.C.

Itch, Manes, Pruritis, Scabies and every form of contagious skin on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Welford's Sanitary Lotion.

Santiago, Cuba, has not advanced like other Cuban cities since independence. It is very much cleaner than it used to be, but there are no conspicuous improvements.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what amount of pain is saved.

There are eighty miles of tunnels in Great Britain, the total cost exceeding \$5,500,000.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

HIGH PRICE OF FLAX SEED

As a result of the new customs tariff of ten cents per bushel on imported flax seed, the price of flax seed is now \$1.25 per bushel in Winnipeg. At this price it is claimed that flax seed is more profitable than wheat growing, and it may be expected that considerable quantities will be grown in the Canadian Northwest this year.

Flax matures more quickly than wheat and may consequently be sown later. New settlers who have only been able to sow a small acreage of wheat can, after the wheat is sown, break up more land for flax seed. The seed may be sown as late as the middle of June, although May is considered the best month. In fact flax seed seems to wait the farmer's convenience. It can be sown early or late, and as it is less liable to injury from weather than any of the other cereals, it may be harvested after the wheat, oats and barley have been gathered in.

Flax seed is especially well adapted for newly broken land. Prof. Shaw of the University of Minnesota, formerly one of the professors of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., says in reference to this: "The influence of the flax crop is helpful to the quick reduction of the sterile soil, owing to the peculiar nature of the fibrous growth of the roots. These penetrating every part, reduce the soil to a disintegrated pulverulent mass, which is greatly favorable to the growth of the succeeding grain crop. Other than this, it has also been noticed that good crops of flax follow the breaking up of a sod field. Why? For the same reason that good crops of flax are grown on new breaking. The 'wheat' from crops grown on common and 'land' break up are usually not so good as on new breaking, because the elements of fertility are not usually present to the same extent."

CARD PLAYING.

It Brings to Light Many Curious Phases of Human Nature.

Card playing gives an observer an insight into one of the many curious phases of human nature—the almost universal belief in luck even among educated men of more than average intelligence.

One player I knew well—I must admit he also believed in astrology—absolutely refused to play cards during one special month in each year, because he had reason to believe that that month was unlucky to him. Yet he was one of the most level headed card players I have known and in ordinary matters a man of great common sense.

I was at one time intimately acquainted with a club where the stakes played for were comparatively high and where the players were, with hardly an exception, hard headed men who were keen about winning and who were at the same time a singularly social, kindly and liberal minded body of men.

Among the members was a very pleasant, quiet old gentleman whose only occupation was to spend his days at his club, and especially in its card room.

At the period when I first knew him he had ceased playing cards himself, but was extremely fond of watching other people play. He was the most inoffensive of spectators, never made comments or criticisms, and simply amused himself in watching the fall of the cards.

Gradually, however, experience showed or was imagined to show that any player whose cards he overlooked held bad hands with, as it was asserted, an extraordinary regularity.

He invariably asked permission before sitting down beside a player, and the moment the player held bad cards he offered, without being asked, to leave the table, an offer which I am ashamed to say, was invariably accepted.

To put the fact plainly, he was taboored from watching card playing because he was supposed to bring ill luck by the mere fact of his vicinity.—Pall Mall Magazine.

MARRIED THE MUSIC.

Secret of the Poor Performance at a High Class Concert.

"Musical critics sometimes complain of what they call the roughness of an orchestral performance without always considering that the cause may be found in the instruments rather than in the performers." At least so says the leader of a St. Louis organization.

"There was some criticism of the orchestral numbers given at a concert last winter, but I know that the fault was not that of the men so much as of the instruments. Almost every player has at least two, sometimes three or four, instruments, and one at least is the best he can afford to buy. This is especially true in the case of the strings, for accidents will happen, and to be prepared against them string players have usually two or three violins—one for ordinary work, like teaching, dancing and rehearsing, and a superior violin for solos and concerts.

"Now, it happened that on the evening of the concert in question the weather was atrocious. It was snowing and sleeting and raining by turns. A genuine violinist thinks about as much of his best fiddle as he does of his youngest child, and so on the concert night the string player thought to himself that he wouldn't take out his good fiddle. It might get damp or he might fall off the street car with it and smash it to splinters, so he resolved to leave it at home and take his everyday fiddle, thinking that in the ensemble nobody but himself would notice the difference.

"But every other string player thought the same thing, so most of them left their best violins at home and brought their practice instruments. The public didn't notice the difference, but the players and the leader did, and in an audience there are always people with almost miraculous ears for variations of tone, and some of these did the complaining."

He Stuck to It.

Her Husband—If a man steals—no matter what it is—he will live to regret it. His Wife—During our courtship you used to steal kisses from me. Her Husband—Well, you heard what I said.

Obliging.

Prisoner—I'll reform, judge, if you'll give me time. Judge—All right. I'll give you thirty days.

Philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a journey.—Goldsmith.

Better Underwear

Keeps your body warm, yet lets your skin breathe.

Woven—It fits, does not PEN-ANGLE, and is guaranteed.

Guaranteed Against Chafing.

Trade-marked in red. In a variety of styles, fabrics and colors, for women, men and children, and guaranteed.

Torn By Wild Beasts

HISTORY OF A GREAT DISCOVERY

The old Roman heroes who were torn by wild beasts in their fights in the now ruined Colosseum at Rome the Greek gladiators, and the gladiators who made fighting a profession, all knew the virtues of herbal essences for skin injuries and diseases. They would emerge from a combat sore, bleeding, and covered with wounds. They would apply at night their secret herbal balm, and in a few days would again be ready for combat. Their ideal of a balm or salve was the correct one—a preparation which must combine power with purity; and that ideal is realized in Zam-Buk.

Ordinary ointments, salves and embrocations are generally composed of rancid animal fats and mineral poisons. Zam-Buk on the contrary, is a healing balm composed of highly refined saps and juices from certain rich medicinal herbs, and every household may rely on its healing aid.

When the little one runs in from his play with a smarting, dirt-filled scrape on his hand or knee, simply apply the balm, and smear with Zam-Buk, bandaging if necessary.

When father returns from work with a cut hand, the handy box of Zam-Buk again meets the emergency, herbed balm, and in a few days would again be ready for combat. Their ideal of a balm or salve was the correct one—a preparation which must combine power with purity; and that ideal is realized in Zam-Buk.

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THE WORST CLIMATES.

Three Places Where Weather Conditions Are Unbearable.

"Speaking of rank climates," said a globe trotter, "I have experienced the three worst."

"Of these three unspeakable climates I give the palm to the strait of Magellan. There is rain on an average 250 days in the year. The wind blows a hurricane from January to December. The thermometer never rises much above the freezing point—a year round of raw, bitter days of rain and snow."

"Next comes Sierra Leone, on the African west coast. That low lying marshy region has an average temperature of 81 degrees, and the annual rainfall is 150 inches—enormous! There are, too, the 'smokes.' These are mists, smelling like oyster mud, that rise continually from the marshes, giving marsh fever to nine out of ten of the white men that breathe them—a year round of hot and sticky days, with vile smelling clouds of mist and whirling clouds of mosquitoes."

"Last come the high tablelands of central Asia, where the lack of moisture in the air makes the days Saharan and the nights arctic—days like a red hot furnace, nights like a January blizzard. Before this range of temperature no human constitution can stand up."

THE ZOO CATERER.

Special Knowledge Required to Run a Wild Animals' Hotel.

"To run a wild animals' hotel—for what is a zoo but that?—requires a lot of special knowledge," said an animal keeper. "How would you, for instance, know how to provide for a rhinoceros or a tapir? If you don't cater right for your animal guests, if you don't give them what they want, they pack up and quit the hotel, you know—that is to say, they die. It amounts to the same thing."

"Yes, it takes special knowledge to feed a zoo. You wouldn't know, would you, that an elephant requires 150 pounds daily—no more, no less—of rice, hay, straw, roots, bread and biscuit?"

"A hippo wants more. Give him roots, hay and grass, 200 pounds of them, and he won't register a single kick."

"A giraffe with its dainty appetite, asks only for fifty pounds a day of chaff, salad, grain and clover."

"But don't offer vegetables to lions and tigers. Eight pounds apiece of raw horseflesh, with plenty of bone and gristle, is their ration, year in and year out."

"We have our farms, too, to supply our table, just as lots of other hotels do. Only our farms are queer ones. One is a mouse farm. In it with the help of traps, we raise a tremendous annual crop. Another is a worm farm, where we produce yellow meal worms by the thousand for our birds."—Exchange.

Marie Antoinette's Books.

The unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette possessed an important library of 4,712 volumes, consisting of plays and romances, little books a la mode, the works of Pascal, Bossuet, Fenelon, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Bollenau, Cousin, Cornelle, Moliere, Voltaire and many others. She loved music passionately and had a large collection of operas in eighty-nine numbers. The bindings were by Blazot and were uniform in red morocco, with the arms of France and Austria stamped upon them. The execution of the work was poor and the decadence in the art of binding evident. The glories of the art of Padeloup and the Deromes had passed away, and the revolution eventually killed whatever knowledge remained of the ancient skill of the bookbinders. Half a century later saw its revival in France, and the art has since flourished both there and on English soil.—London Spectator.

How Beetles Defend Themselves.

Beetles have other defenses than their cuirass, such as nauseous or caustic liquids, which they expel on provocation, and, strange to say, certain beetles actually exude their blood, charged with noxious products. The practice is confined to the chrysomelidae, some of the timarchae and adonidae, the coccinellidae and the meloidae. The blood of the coccinellidae has a strong, disagreeable odor like that of the whole insect. That of the timarchae is odorless, but has an astringent flavor, and in the case of the Timarchae primellodes is venomous.



Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description.

At dealers, or from

McDonald Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, MONTREAL.

HAVE PROVEN BEST FOR LIVER TROUBLES

And Constipation—Strong Letter in Recommendation of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

With the liver in healthful, active condition there is no trouble from constipation, and this accounts for the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a positive cure for sluggish action of the bowels.

Mrs. R. Lockley Jones, Mount Tormie, B.C., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for some years and a ways have them in the house. They are the only pills that relieve me from constipation and liver troubles, and I say this after having tried nearly all kinds without benefit. I would not be without them, and have recommended them to my friends, many of whom can bear testimony to their great value in liver and kidney complaints. I am satisfied that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unequalled as a family medicine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills succeed where mere kidney medicines

fail because they act promptly and directly on the liver, take the work off the kidneys, and then by their invigorating action on the kidneys restore them to health and vigor.

Because of the intimate and sympathetic relation of the liver and kidneys it is useless to treat them independently of one another. This fact was in the mind of Dr. Chase when he prepared the formula of his celebrated Kidney-Liver Pills, and the phenomenal success of this great medicine has proven his wisdom.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively cure liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his medicines.

FIRED ONLY JOKES.

The Way Judge Thatcher Dodged a Challenge to a Duel.

Documents in the Congressional library at Washington show that when the establishment of the mint was under discussion in Washington's time there were some amusing debates in congress concerning the devices the coins should bear. There is one account of a squabble over the design for the silver dollar.

It appears that a member of the house from a southern state bitterly opposed the choice of the eagle on account of its being the "king of birds," and hence neither suitable nor proper to represent a nation whose institutions and interests were wholly inimical to monarchical forms of government.

Judge Thatcher in reply had playfully suggested that perhaps a goose might suit the gentleman, as it was rather a humble and republican bird and would also be serviceable in other respects, as the geese would answer to place upon the dimes.

This reply created considerable merriment, and the irate southerner, considering the humorous rejoinder an insult, sent a challenge to Judge Thatcher, who proudly declined it. The bearer, rather astonished, asked, "Will you be branded as a coward?"

"Certainly, if he pleases," replied Thatcher. "I always was one, and he knew it, or he would never have risked a challenge."

The affair caused much mirth, but was finally adjusted, cordial relations being restored, the irritable southerner concluding that there was nothing to be gained in fighting one who fired nothing but jokes.

THE BRITISH BREAKFAST.

Trying in Its Monotony, Though the Food is Substantial.

A distinguished author once described an unripe persimmon as a fine incentive to generosity, since we would rather give it to another than eat it ourselves. And perhaps the English breakfast may be likened to the early persimmon.

Monotony is the keynote of the early meal in a British household—not but that the food is good and substantial, but there is a sameness year in and year out about the dishes that is trying indeed to an American. Here is a list of eatables and drinkables made up from the breakfast menu of ten middle class English households and ten purely English hotels:

Porridge, served with sugar and milk; ham and eggs, eggs and bacon, grilled ham, boiled and poached eggs, fried sausages, dried fish (herrings or haddock), dry toast, white or brown bread and butter, marmalade or jam, tea or coffee.

The man or woman who has been accustomed to break the fast with wheat cakes and maple sirup, followed by grilled bluefish and a juicy porterhouse or pork tenderloin, helped out by freshly ground coffee, cranberry jelly, Virginian honey and a choice of a hundred or more delights in the way of bread and freshly baked cakes, sits down to breakfast in England with a sigh.

Knew His Place.

The village carpenter had given so generously of his services and sound advice toward rebuilding the little memorial chapel that when it was completed all the summer people agreed that he should be asked to speak after the luncheon which was to follow the dedication exercises. The day and the carpenter's turn came duly.

"Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends," he began, his good brown face very red indeed, "I am a good deal better fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

Then he realized what he had said and sat down amid roars of laughter.

The Drama.

The modern drama had its origin in the early religious worship of the Greeks.

New English Warship Models. New English battleships are first modeled in paraffin wax and the model is tested in a tank. The wax does not absorb water or change weight and permits of easy alterations without loss of material.

Delaware's Ancient Law.

Delaware's ancient law requiring a bridegroom to give the state an indemnity bond never causes any serious trouble, and if the penalty was enforced it must have been a long while ago. The man going on the bridegroom's bond engages that the children that may come of the prospective union shall not become a charge upon the state.

High Livers.

Rupahn, a district on the north slope of the Himalayas, 15,000 feet above sea level and surrounded by mountains from 3,000 to 5,000 feet higher, has a permanent population of 500 persons, who live in goat hair tents.

Magnetic Cures.

Magnetic cures antedate apothecaries. In 500 A. D. one Aetius says, "We are assured that those who are troubled with the gout in their hands or their feet or with convulsions find relief when they hold a magnet in their hands."

The Ship's Log.

The "log," the instrument by which the speed of ships is ascertained, was invented in the sixteenth century. It was adopted by English vessels about 1577.

Advertising in Japan.

Europe is beginning to follow in the steps of Japan as an advertiser, and the Sunrise Kingdom got its billboard ideas from America. Worshipers at Buddhist temples invariably wash their hands in a fountain at the entrance before making their supplications. Formerly the priests hung towels there. Now the merchants of Tokyo and other cities furnish the temples with free towels, reserving the privilege of printing their advertisements on them.—Harold Bolce in Appleton's.

A Curiosity About Eclipses.

The average number of total and partial eclipses in any one year is four, the maximum seven, and the minimum two. There is nothing really peculiar in this except the fact that where only two occur they are always both of the sun. There are more solar than lunar eclipses, but the sun being so much larger than the earth or moon the shadow terminates in a point and is visible only along a narrow track, while the lunar obscuration is frequently visible over half a continent.

Where Beggars Ride.

"If wishes were horses beggars would ride," says the old saw. But in Persia beggars actually do ride, although they patronize the humble donkey instead of his more aristocratic brother. How they manage to obtain these useful animals or even to exist themselves passes European comprehension, but the fact remains that they do both.—Wide World Magazine.

Enforcing the Law.

"What are they moving the church for?" "Well, stranger, I'm mayor of these diggins, and I'm for law enforcement. We've got an ordinance what says no saloon shall be nearer than 200 feet to a church. I gave 'em three days to move the church."

Confirmation Strong.

Mrs. McComb—You brute! Is it possible that you are drunk again? Mr. McComb—I think I must be, 'ear. If I wasn't, I wouldn't have 'er here to come home 't you in this beastly condition of 'tombation.

Cure Your Horse

with Kendall's Spavin Cure—It cures for all Bone Diseases, Swellings and Lameness.

PAIN GONE.

Out, May 3, 1911.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavin, Scurvy, Sprains, etc. Accept no substitute. Write for free copy of our great book, 'Treatise on the Horse.'"

Dr. B. L. KENDALL, 611, Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

HOME RULE BILL
FIGHT NOW ON

Does Not Meet the Desires of Nationalists, and Discussions Are Bitter

London.—Discussions are still going on between the government and John Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party in the house of commons, respecting the Irish bill, which will be introduced in the house May 7. That there are wide differences of opinion between the government officials and the Irish Nationalists on the terms of the measure is not denied, but they have agreed that the bill shall be introduced on the date determined upon by Secretary for Ireland Birrell, and what the Nationalists are unable to get from the government they will endeavor to obtain by amendments which will be prepared during the debate upon the bill. Some of the members of the cabinet who favor home rule were willing to concede many of the demands of the Irish party, but the majority favored a measure far short of what Mr. Redmond and his followers asked. There have been many conferences on the subject, some of which were stormy, and for a time it was feared that the introduction of the bill would have to be postponed, but negotiations have now reached a stage at which it is possible to present the measure to the house.

While negotiations were going on, those participating in them were reluctant as to the provisions of the bill, but it can be stated broadly that it establishes an Irish council, partly elective and partly nominated, which shall administer the domestic affairs of Ireland, exclusive of the army and navy, but it will have little or no legislative powers. This is far from what the Nationalists desire, and in the discussions Mr. Redmond strove for a greater measure of home rule, and a definite fight into the house of commons without, however, declining to accept what is offered as a sop to the Nationalists, who have abstained from participation in all the enterprises of the colonial premiers, even that given by the members of the house of commons, and are arranging a dinner for the premier on May 6, the eve of the introduction of the Irish bill. This will be made the occasion for a great home rule demonstration, all the preachers being pronounced in favor of the self-government of Ireland.

The Defence of the Empire

London.—A recent sitting of the imperial conference was devoted to discussing matters connected with the defence of the empire. The resolution providing for the creation of a general staff of the empire, which was tabled April 20, was again brought up and finally adopted with a few verbal changes.

It includes provisions for the interchange of officers representing the imperial government and the colonies. The first lord of the admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, outlined a scheme for imperial naval defence, and lengthily discussed its general trend. The remarks of the colonial premiers on the subject were in favor of a discontinuance of naval expenditure, and the substitution of a system by which the colonies may man and keep up a certain number of ships, to be supplied by Great Britain and undertake to maintain coaling stations and ammunition and food depots available to the imperial army.

Laurier and Botha Friends
The observer notes the extreme cordiality which has sprung up between Premier Laurier and Premier Botha, members of races formerly not owing allegiance to the British crown, and both now the first citizens of their respective countries.

General Botha has been so impressed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's deep insight into affairs appertaining to a self-governing colony, that he has given him a pressing invitation to visit the Transvaal, believing that the spectacle of the brilliant and accomplished statesman of a foreign land, yet an adherent of the highest traditions of the British empire, will have a splendid effect on the people of the Transvaal. It is noted, also, that both Laurier and Botha invariably agree in the discussions of the conference.

Opinion of Premiers
During the discussion General Botha said that in the Transvaal the existing defence arrangements were unsatisfactory. The position in the Transvaal, however, is not an imperative one, and the British troops were withdrawn from South Africa. They should at any rate federate upon the matter of defence.

Sir Frederick Borden referred to the discussion at the conference of 1902, when he expressed the opinion that no matter of men should be labeled for any particular service, but that the Canadian militia should be made absolutely effective, so that when necessity arrived, assistance could be rendered the imperial army.

Voluntary enlistment, Jameson thought, was a consideration at the next conference.
Germany and Hague Conference
Berlin.—According to reliable information received here the attitude of Germany toward the Italian compromise proposition in the matter of discussing at The Hague peace conference the question of the limitation of armaments, is due to the internal policies of the empire. Prince von Buelow, the German chancellor, was sincere in agreeing with Signor Tornielli, the Italian foreign minister at Rapallo, concerning the substance of the proposal, but according to the reports received in Rome Herr von Thirskel, the German secretary for foreign affairs, who is rather influenced by the anti-Italian current, was the person who had the proposal rejected. By doing this he pleased the party in Germany that is opposed to Prince von Buelow.

New Spanish Armada
Madrid.—In the matter of Spain's naval increase, it is understood that the government has decided upon the construction of six battleships of the Lord Nelson type, six fast cruisers and several torpedo boat destroyers. Three of the battleships will be built at Ferrol, by British firms, and the remainder of the warships in England. Furthermore, the construction of dry docks capable of caring for a vessel of 20,000 tons will be undertaken at Cadix, Ferrol and Cartagena.

Russian Torture Chamber

St. Petersburg.—In the lower house of parliament, M. Peregament, Constitutional Democrat, read the reports of the interpellation committee regarding charges that prisoners had been tortured in order to obtain confessions. Details of some 70 cases were given. They were beaten on sensitive parts of the body with Cossack whips and rubber rods, and their finger nails and hair were pulled out.

The tortures in many cases were prolonged for eight to ten days. One man, who was only 22 years old, looked like an old man after having been tortured.

The reports added that it was difficult to determine exactly the number of victims, but it could safely be assumed that all who were sentenced by drum head court martial, or who overpowered the prison officers at Riga, April 13, passed through the torture chamber.

The vice-minister of the interior, M. Makarov, and the vice-minister of justice, M. Lutvi, replied on behalf of the government and were accorded a respectful hearing.

M. Makarov detailed the results of the official investigation into the charges brought against the prison officials at Riga in March last, which were shown to be well founded. The prisoners were clubbed by the police at the time of their arrest, and in the course of the examination, in an attempt to force confessions from them, the complete illegality of which was admitted by the government authorities, resulting in Premier Stolypin ordering that proceedings commenced against the guilty persons.

Continuing, M. Makarov assured the house that the government had no intention of overlooking crimes committed by officials, and added that the prosecution of the guilty persons had already begun.

M. Lutvi defended the prison guards for killing prisoners who attempted to escape from custody.

London's Unemployed

London.—The "cry of the unemployed" was raised in London again, when a thousand skilled workmen, who had been discharged from Woolwich arsenal as an outcome of War Secretary Haldane's scheme of reducing military expenses, marched with banners the long distance from Woolwich to the house of commons to demand their services upon the government. The complaints of the men represent not only loss of employment, but the wiping out of their savings invested in little properties in Woolwich.

Some of the discharged men had been employed in the arsenal at Woolwich not less than thirty years. The procession was augmented by a strong body of workers from the army clothing factory at Pimlico. The line of march was thickly lined with spectators. A demonstration proceeded to the house of commons to lay the workers' grievances before Premier Campbell-Bannerman.

The premier received the deputation in a private room. War Secretary Haldane and Baron Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, being present. The premier made a sympathetic reply, and assured the men of the government's anxiety that these inevitable hardships should entail as little hardship as possible. Secretary Haldane explained the necessity of bringing things down from the imperial position which obtained during the late war. He said that there must be even further reductions, but that every scrap of work possible would be given to Woolwich. Lord Tweedmouth promised whatever was possible on behalf of the navy department, and the deputation withdrew.

LONGBOAT GIVEN RECEPTION

Toronto.—Thousands of people crowded the streets to welcome Tom Longboat, the Marathon race winner. There was torchlight and a parade of half a mile with three military bands and all athletic clubs strongly represented. At the city hall the winner was given a civic address, a gold medal and the promise of a grant of \$500 towards his education. Charles Felch of Toronto, who finished sixth, shared in the honors and was given a medal.

IRISH COUNCIL BILL

London.—The spirit of compromise is having effect on the prospects of the Irish Council bill, and its supporters are hopeful of reconciling the differences regarding the terms of the proposed measure. The outlook has so far improved that Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, was able to announce in the house of commons that the bill may be able to introduce the bill May 7.

ENTERTAINING THE VISITORS

London.—Lady Glencairn held a brilliant reception for the premier, several Canadian, including Edith Miller, of Ottawa, were entertained as guests. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne invited a distinguished party to Lansdowne house to meet Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier.

DEFEAT LANCASTER'S BILL

Ottawa.—By a vote of 37 to 14 the senate finally rejected Lancaster's bill limiting the speed of trains in cities, and incorporated villages to ten miles an hour. Day and MacDonald (Victoria) voted with the minority, and Watson, Roy, Riley, Young, Perley and Bostock with the majority.

TIMES VIEW OF PREFERENCE

London.—The Times has a long dispatch from Ottawa putting Canadian feeling on the question of preference very strongly. The Times, referring to Premier Laurier's reported negotiations with foreign countries, says that what is now offered us may go to others unless we are wise enough to seize the opportunity when it comes.

ENGLISH RIFLE TEAM COMING

Ottawa.—It is definitely settled that the English rifle team will visit Canada this summer. They will contest the Palma trophy, and then go by the Canadian route to Australia. It is hoped that friendly matches will be arranged in Manitoba and British Columbia.

FORTY MEAT INSPECTORS

Ottawa.—The Canadian vets have passed the meat inspection examination at Chicago after one month's training in the stock yards. Forty will be appointed inspectors under the Meat Inspection act.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS CONTINUE

Santiago, Chile.—Severe volcanic eruptions continue in the town of Valdivia. The town of Valdivia is covered with ashes and overhung with clouds.

FOOTING IT TO VANCOUVER

Seventy-Four Year Old Tramp Seeks Pleasures of Outdoor Life.

Sergeant McCallan of Port Arthur had a queer character at the police station recently. He was a regular Rip Van Winkle of the up-to-date type. The man's name is Robert Henderson, and he hails from a town near Edinburgh, Scotland. He states that he is now 74 years of age.

When he was seen by a scribe in the police station he certainly presented an odd appearance. His feet were matted with hair, and he had to take the place of boots. For clothing he had two pairs of overalls and an old coat. His hat was a home-made affair, being an old felt hat with large ear flaps sewed on.

Quit Work Years Ago.

Henderson stated that he quit doing hard labor four years ago, and since that time has done nothing but tramp around the country. He has been half through the States, and he is now taking a walk from Montreal to Vancouver.

"I left North Bay on New Year's Day, and since that time I have been on the tramp between that place and Port Arthur. I scorn a ride on the cars, and I have walked every step of the way. At night I usually make my quarters in some place where I can get a little food for food," asked the scribe. "I live principally on the stuff that is thrown out of the dining cars, and sometimes I beg a meal by the way. That food agrees with me better than anything else. Owing to the fact that I have no teeth I cannot eat meat or other hard foods, therefore I do not appreciate that kind of food. If I should take steak I would have to swallow it whole, and it is just like a piece of leather to me."

"How long is it since you have worked?" asked the scribe.

Would Sooner Travel.

"I did a little work over four years ago. Work does not agree with me, I cannot stand the confinement, and I cannot stand the work. When I used to work the people who hired me thought that when I took a job I was always looking after my own interests and not after my employer's, and, therefore, I did not last long. I would sooner travel, however, as I always feel all right outside."

When the sergeant suggested that he go on the hill for a few weeks until the weather moderated the old fellow stated that it would kill him. "I must go on," he remarked.

His hair is long and his whiskers are matted, and from appearances it is not likely that he has used a comb for several years. He states that he has no destination in view, but that he is merely on his way.

ARMY IMMIGRANTS.

General Booth's Proposal to Purchase Land in Ontario.

In connection with the recent visit of General Booth of the Salvation Army it transpires that the great organization of which he is the head laid before the Ontario Government some months ago a colonization scheme of considerable magnitude. In advancing the tentative plan, the Army pledged on their part the utmost care and effort toward success. Briefly the plan contemplates the setting aside by the Government of ten townships suitable for agriculture in the northern Ontario "clay belt," and preferably townships that would be tapped by the Transcontinental Railway.

The area would aggregate some 230,000 or 250,000 acres of land. It is not asked by the Army that this shall be given free. They are reported, however, to have suggested Government aid in this connection to the extent of obtaining the land at somewhat less than the fifty cents per acre usually charged settlers in those districts, and also that payment be extended over a period of years, probably ten, without interest. The price they offer, it has been estimated in Government circles, would pay for the cost of the necessary surveys of the townships.

If the plan goes through the Army will undertake to settle on the usual sized locations—160 acres—immigrants of the very best selected class. In this regard the Government would co-operate very closely by selecting a number of experienced men who would assist members of the Army staff in locating the settlers, building suitable homes, clearing the land, and teaching the rudiments of agriculture.

The settlement would be gradual; there is no idea of bringing in thousands of people together and having them live in tents or rough shanties. As a further aid to the settlers there will be the new experimental farm for New Ontario, the site for which was selected some time ago, and which will be a sort of agricultural headquarters. For a considerable time after location began the settlers would, it is believed, be able to make enough money from the pulpwood on the lands and in railway construction work to help them considerably toward becoming permanent citizens of the country. At no time would they be left to their own resources, but would always have the experienced assistance mentioned at hand.

Pensions For Mothers.

In an interesting article on old-age pensions in the current number of The Empire Review, Mr. A. C. Brownlow dwells upon the fact that the community which deserves pensions most are the wives of working men—the women who, on a wage of sometimes less than 30s. a week, have brought up a large family.

"Without the mother where would the nation be?" he asks. "Yet what is the State doing at present for the mothers of England? Surely these women above all others should be able to look forward to a period of rest after fighting the battle of life."

"With a State pension how much lighter would the burdens of the working man's wife become? What an influence for good would be in her old age to the young mothers of a rising generation, instead of as at present a drag on the energies of her offspring, young people who ought to be able to give all their time and devotion to their own families."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Second Quarter, For May 5, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii, 30-40. Memory Verses, 28-40—Golden Text, Jas. 1:5—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearna.

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One of the greatest lessons for the redeemed of the Lord to learn is that God has a set time for everything and does everything at the appointed time. That which seems to us like delay or even denial is simply His waiting time for us while He is surely working out His purpose. He always waits to be gracious and merciful beyond our asking and is too wise and kind to be either too soon or too late in His dealings with His own. Blessed are all they that wait for Him (Isa. xli, 18). Happy are all who leave all their affairs with Him, with the utmost confidence in Him, and say gladly, "My times are in Thy hand" (Ps. xxxi, 15).

The full time had now come for Joseph's deliverance, and it delights the trustful child to watch his Father at work. That the butler may remember his faults and think upon his prison friend of two years before, Pharaoh is given two dreams in one night, which trouble him, but which none of the wise men of Egypt can interpret (verse 8). It was just so with the king of Babylon and his wise men long afterward (Dan. ii and iv), for all the wisdom of this world cannot interpret the things of God. The natural man reveleth them not.

In Pharaoh's trouble because of his uninterpreted dreams the chief butler recalls his prison experience and tells the king how he and the chief baker, having dreams which troubled them while in prison, had them interpreted by a fellow prisoner, a young Hebrew, and each interpretation was literally fulfilled. On hearing this Pharaoh brought Joseph hastily out of the dungeon (the margin says "made him run"). Joseph, being summoned to meet the king, shaved himself, changed his raiment and was soon in the presence of the king. On hearing why the king sent for him he replied: "It is not in me. God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace" (verses 14, 10). Having heard the dreams, he readily interprets them, prefacing his interpretation by the remark, "What God is about to do He sheweth unto Pharaoh," and adding that the doubling of the dream indicated that the thing was established by God, and He would shortly bring it to pass (verses 23, 32). Then he suggests that Pharaoh appoint a proper person to lay up corn during the years of plenty.

The time of Joseph's deliverance has come. From this on it is rise and progress, and the dreams of his youth have a literal fulfillment. If from being the overseer of Potiphar's house to a dungeon was a great fall and a seeming calamity, what shall we say of this change from the dungeon to the throne or next to it? For Pharaoh's word was "Only in the throne will I be greater than thou" (verse 40). When God's appointed time comes, how suddenly He works! The same day that Lot went out of Sodom the cities of the plain ceased to exist on earth (Luke xii, 20).

It is fascinating to read of Joseph's promotion and Pharaoh's words to him: "See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt. According unto thy word shall all my people be ruled. Without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all the land of Egypt." Then see the royal raiment, the ring, the gold chain, the chariot and all the people bowing before him and saying, "Tender father." Then note his marriage to Asenath, daughter of the prince of On (verses 38-45).

Let me remind every true believer in Christ, however poor or afflicted or discouraged, that if Jesus should come (an event always possible) we would in a moment change our mortal for immortal bodies, our present weakness for eternal youth and perfect health, and instead of our present circumstances reign with Christ on His throne (1 Cor. xv, 51; Phil. iii, 20, 21; 1 Thess. iv, 16-18; Rev. xii, 17). Think also of the new name and all its significance! (Verse 45; Rev. ii, 17). Joseph, by the blessing and guidance of God, wrought wisely and diligently during all the seven plentiful years and laid up an abundance for the coming years. Our blessed Lord at the same age, thirty (verse 46; Luke iii, 23), entered upon His public ministry and the special phase of preparing bread and life for the perishing millions of earth. Think of those in the famine days in Egypt and other lands who knew that corn could be had from Joseph and never telling it! It is unthinkable. But what about those who know that life is in Christ and not anywhere else (Acts iv, 12; 1 John v, 12) and are not stirred to make it known? In Joseph's day the corn had to be bought by giving money and lands in exchange for it, but our story is that eternal life is the free gift of God without money or good works (Rom. iii, 24; Eph. ii, 8).

The names which Joseph gave his two children who were born in Egypt because God made him forget his toil and made him fruitful in the land of his affliction (verses 51, 52) are suggestive of Job xi, 10; John xv, 8. Pharaoh's word to every one, "Go unto Joseph: what he saith unto you, do" (verse 55), makes us think of Mary's word to the servants at the marriage feast (John ii, 5). "Whatever He saith unto you, do it" May II Sam. xv, 15, be our motto.

HISTORIC HOUSE GONE.

Burning of Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, Breaks Link With the Past.

Who that has been to Winnipeg has not seen Deer Lodge, the quaint old road house on the road to Portage la Prairie, near Lord Strathcona's place, called Silver Heights, where everybody goes to "see the buffalo." This old house was burned down a short time ago, and while many of the things made to it, perhaps the most interesting was one in the shape of a bulletin given below, from the recollections of an old fair trader, who knew the house in its first glory. The fire occurred on the same night that witnessed in Pennsylvania the burning of John Wannamaker's handsome country seat. In the latter the flames destroyed over a million dollars' worth of property, rare tapestry and paintings and antique furniture in fifty rooms. On the other hand Deer Lodge was only valued at \$10,000, but with its passing went one of the few historical buildings of our young West.

Built by a Fur Magnate.

It was built in 1859 by John Rowan, son of the Chief Factor Rowan, who built the first Big House within the walls of Fort Edmonton in the early part of last century, as Chief Factor Hardisty built the second Big House outside the fort. Mr. Harrison Young, from whom this information was obtained, states that this John Rowan was for many years employed with the Hudson Bay Co. in Edmonton district. He was for several years in charge of Fort Pitt. Mr. Rowan later went down to the Red River district, and was noted as being one of the old brigade of Hudson Bay factors, who was largely instrumental in the carrying through of the negotiations which finally resulted in the amalgamation of the Hudson Bay Co. and Northwest Trading Co. These great rivals had repeatedly come to blows in their efforts to secure the fur trade of the West, and their rivalry had resulted in a practical cessation of all attempts to settle the country. Traders and settlers were involved in the dispute, which resulted in civil war, massacre and murder.

Residence of Speaker McKay.

Deer Lodge was rendered notable as being the residence of the late Hon. James McKay, who was Speaker of the Legislature under the Gerrard-Davis Administration, and afterwards a member of the Davis Government, who resided there from 1890 to 1879. Mr. Rowan, the husband of Mrs. McKay, was the place famous as a stock farm, and in many of the records of the time, and up to 1879, his thoroughbreds are mentioned.

The lodge was constructed of hewn logs, chinked with mortar, the outside being covered with sheeting. It was a storey and a half in height, surrounded on three sides by a piazza and upper balcony, and decorated at each peak of the roof by a set of deer horns, from which it took its name. The grounds surrounding it were heavily wooded, and laid out in handsome flower beds and garden plants.

Of recent years it has been used as a hostelry, and while additions have been made to accommodate the increased business of the hotel the main structure remained unchanged.

The proprietor, Mr. Chadwick, maintained a sort of small zoo with many interesting animals, in the beautiful woodlands about the lodge, and any one who has had the pleasure of treating the big bear to "pop" will not easily forget the incident. The accident way in which Bruin seized the bottle from your hands and held it to his mouth, tilting it to drain the last drop, was exceedingly amusing. And big, clumsy, clever Bruin almost seemed aware of your amusement.

DOG-TRAIN OF FURS.

Indian and His Dogs Brought Them 300 Miles.

The appearance of a dog-train of furs on Edmonton's main thoroughfare the other morning was a picturesque sight, reminiscent of the frontier days, and one only to be seen at rare intervals now.

The four burly huskies in the train showed signs of fatigue after their long journey of 300 miles from Pelican Rapids, on the Athabasca, accomplished in five consecutive days, with intervals of rest.

Their driver and owner, a square-jawed, capable-looking Indian named Alexandre Dezerlais, preferred to bring his furs and dogs directly to Edmonton, instead of leaving his dogs at Athabasca Landing, as the average trapper does.

Furs Are Quite Valuable.

His furs include seven coyote skins, six cross-fox, eighteen red fox, two otter, seventeen lynx, ten mink, seven marten, three weasel, one large black bear skin, and five muskrat skins.

Some idea of the value of Dezerlais' cargo may be had from the fact that muskrat skins are worth from \$10 to \$25 each; mink and lynx, \$3 to \$9; otter, \$15 to \$25; cross-fox and coyotes, \$3 to \$5; red fox, \$5 to \$7.

With muskrat and bear skins, Dezerlais' furs will total about \$500. A great part of this he will exchange for supplies, and will soon vend his way homeward with his dogs to the silent places of the north.

From Peace River Crossing.

Another excellent consignment of furs was that brought down directly from Peace River Crossing, 500 miles north.

It belongs to a young Englishman named H. Pope, of the Crossing, who did a little trapping during the past winter as a profitable form of recreation. A pile of cross-fox, red fox, lynx, and marten skinned to his industry.

Mr. Pope reports an unusually severe winter in the north, with many moose ranging near the settlements.

A Natural Inquiry.

Wife—What do you think of my new hat, dear?
Husband—Fine. How much was it as new?

A Matter of Location.

Wife—How's this for a picture hat?
Husband—It's good enough for the comic supplement.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Sons & Co's Report of Local and World's Markets April 25, 1907

Wheat: In our last week's review we had to record a slackening in the wheat markets of the previous more active conditions, and an easing-off in prices, but the very day after we wrote brought sharp advance and a return to bullish sentiment, so that there has been a very large and active trade in the speculative markets every day of the past week. In New York May wheat is 3 cents higher than a week ago, and July 2 1/2 up. In Western American markets the advance on the week is 15c to 25c, except in Winnipeg where May is only 1 1/2 higher, July 1 1/2, and October 1 1/2 higher. The principal cause of the strength is the damage done to the winter wheat in the southwest of the United States, by green bugs and dry cold weather. The damage reports had fallen off in some measure last week, but this week they have been revived again in full force, and reports of serious damage are very numerous. Some of the most emphatic damage reports come from well known and experienced crop experts, some of whom have been traveling for the past month or more over Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, retracing their steps at intervals of a week or a fortnight, thus being able to observe the development of green bug ravages, and by comparison with other districts where damage is not so apparent, to forecast further damage developments. It is now allowed by everyone that very extensive damage has been done in Texas, and Oklahoma to both wheat and oats, but there is as yet some conflict of reports regarding the extent of damage to the Kansas crop. The green bug is still working and spreading in Kansas and the crop in parts is suffering by drought. Estimates of the probable yield in Kansas are put at from a half to two-thirds of a full crop. In the states surrounding Kansas there is also much damage by the green bug and by drought, and in some states there has been considerable winter kill, and the extent of all the damage will not be known until later on in the season. The weather continues cold and unreasonable both south and north and the seeding of the spring wheat crop is still delayed and a general start cannot be made in North Dakota and Western Canada before May 1, four weeks later than an average date. Last year and in 1905 wheat seeding in Manitoba and Western Canada was finished just around the present date, and weather conditions were very favorable, and the ultimate yield in four years most satisfactory. While such conditions as obtain in America are causing a doubtful prospect as regard this year's crops, we regret having to record that the crop prospect in some parts of Europe also looks much to be desired. This is especially the case in Germany and Central Europe and to some extent in South Russia. Drought threatened the Spanish crop but good rains have relieved the situation there. In the United Kingdom and in France the crop prospect is good. Taken altogether, however, as the world's last three crops have been unusually large, last year's being the largest on record, it is reasonable to expect some reaction in the general abundance of yield. The advance and strength in American markets have this week been accompanied, by firm markets in Europe, and a substantial advance in prices there, and in the last two days large sales for export are reported from the Atlantic seaboard.

Our Winnipeg market has been firm, but has advanced scarcely as much as United States markets, and May wheat has been almost entirely sold, the liquidation of the May option. This would have been otherwise if lake navigation had been open, as then the demand for cash wheat for boats would have held the price up better. Lake navigation will probably be open by May 1, depending on the weather letting the boats get through the ice. Last year navigation opened on April 16. Today's prices are: 1 hard, 72 1/2c; 2 hard, 73c; 3 hard, 73 1/2c; 4 hard, 74c; 5 hard, 74 1/2c; 6 hard, 75c; 7 hard, 75 1/2c; 8 hard, 76c; 9 hard, 76 1/2c; 10 hard, 77c; 11 hard, 77 1/2c; 12 hard, 78c; 13 hard, 78 1/2c; 14 hard, 79c; 15 hard, 79 1/2c; 16 hard, 80c; 17 hard, 80 1/2c; 18 hard, 81c; 19 hard, 81 1/2c; 20 hard, 82c; 21 hard, 82 1/2c; 22 hard, 83c; 23 hard, 83 1/2c; 24 hard, 84c; 25 hard, 84 1/2c; 26 hard, 85c; 27 hard, 85 1/2c; 28 hard, 86c; 29 hard, 86 1/2c; 30 hard, 87c; 31 hard, 87 1/2c; 32 hard, 88c; 33 hard, 88 1/2c; 34 hard, 89c; 35 hard, 89 1/2c; 36 hard, 90c; 37 hard, 90 1/2c; 38 hard, 91c; 39 hard, 91 1/2c; 40 hard, 92c; 41 hard, 92 1/2c; 42 hard, 93c; 43 hard, 93 1/2c; 44 hard, 94c; 45 hard, 94 1/2c; 46 hard, 95c; 47 hard, 95 1/2c; 48 hard, 96c; 49 hard, 96 1/2c; 50 hard, 97c; 51 hard, 97 1/2c; 52 hard, 98c; 53 hard, 98 1/2c; 54 hard, 99c; 55 hard, 99 1/2c; 56 hard, 100c; 57 hard, 100 1/2c; 58 hard, 101c; 59 hard, 101 1/2c; 60 hard, 102c; 61 hard, 102 1/2c; 62 hard, 103c; 63 hard, 103 1/2c; 64 hard, 104c; 65 hard, 104 1/2c; 66 hard, 105c; 67 hard, 105 1/2c; 68 hard, 106c; 69 hard, 106 1/2c; 70 hard, 107c; 71 hard, 107 1/2c; 72 hard, 108c; 73 hard, 108 1/2c; 74 hard, 109c; 75 hard, 109 1/2c; 76 hard, 110c; 77 hard, 110 1/2c; 78 hard, 111c; 79 hard, 111 1/2c; 80 hard, 112c; 81 hard, 112 1/2c; 82 hard, 113c; 83 hard, 113 1/2c; 84 hard, 114c; 85 hard, 114 1/2c; 86 hard, 115c; 87 hard, 115 1/2c; 88 hard, 116c; 89 hard, 116 1/2c; 90 hard, 117c; 91 hard, 117 1/2c; 92 hard, 118c; 93 hard, 118 1/2c; 94 hard, 119c; 95 hard, 119 1/2c; 96 hard, 120c; 97 hard, 120 1/2c; 98 hard, 121c; 99 hard, 121 1/2c; 100 hard, 122c; 101 hard, 122 1/2c; 102 hard, 123c; 103 hard, 123 1/2c; 104 hard, 124c; 105 hard, 124 1/2c; 106 hard, 125c; 107 hard, 125 1/2c; 108 hard, 126c; 109 hard, 126 1/2c; 110 hard, 127c; 111 hard, 127 1/2c; 112 hard, 128c; 113 hard, 128 1/2c; 114 hard, 129c; 115 hard, 129 1/2c; 116 hard, 130c; 117 hard, 130 1/2c; 118 hard, 131c; 119 hard, 131 1/2c; 120 hard, 132c; 121 hard, 132 1/2c; 122 hard, 133c; 123 hard, 133 1/2c; 124 hard, 134c; 125 hard, 134 1/2c; 126 hard, 135c; 127 hard, 135 1/2c; 128 hard, 136c; 129 hard, 136 1/2c; 130 hard, 137c; 131 hard, 137 1/2c; 132 hard, 138c; 133 hard, 138 1/2c;

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

\$1 Per Annum in advance.
\$1.50 if not paid in advance.

Published every Thursday Morning at
the office, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING RATES

Reason for commercial or standing advertisement made known on application.
Advertisements for one line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. Twelve lines in the first column.
Singles of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 50 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Singles of long notices, in real estate, etc., to occupy one inch or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in local column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, MAY 2, 1907

Typhoid Fever

Typhoid fever has become one of the most menacing diseases of our province. Since the early days of settlement it has been endemic in Winnipeg, and as our prairie towns reach a degree of size, and pass through a few years of settlement, they also come under the sway of the same endemic visitant. Of late years even the very small villages are suffering annually. In the fall of 1906 many small villages of over less than 200 inhabitants suffered very severely.

It occurs most frequently in persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty. The male sex is the most liable, because of the greater exposure of this sex to infection, since so many of them work in gangs and under exceptionally bad hygienic conditions. Thus, typhoid is annually responsible for a great number of deaths among the ranks of our strong, energetic young men.

Typhoid fever is a filth disease, and is preventible. Therefore in every epidemic the breaking of some sanitary law must be held responsible.

It is a definite, specific infection, the germ—*bacillus typhosus*—being present in all cases. No matter how foul smelling, how highly colored water may be, or how very repugnant to the taste, unless this specific germ is present typhoid fever cannot be contracted from it. Moreover, the germ can only come from some previous case of typhoid fever. Before infection takes place the germ must enter the body. This entrance is effected practically always by the mouth, the vehicle being food or water.

Food is not the common vehicle, only being such chiefly in the cases of the nurse and charwoman where, from touching the sick person or the bedding connected with such, the hands have become infected, and then, from a neglect of thorough cleansing, have conveyed the infection with food to the mouth. Flies are also agents in causing the infection of food by carrying infected material from the discharges of the sick, to which too often they may have access.

Water is the agent which chiefly carries contagion. It may be infected while in the well or river, or may become contaminated by the dirty container in which it is kept or conveyed. The water supply in well or river is never infected by the typhoid bacillus except from connection with the discharges of a person suffering from the disease. River water and also the water in some carelessly protected wells may become infected by this germ from direct surface washings by rain or melting snow. Wells become infected chiefly, however, by water—flowing in some cases from a distance—becoming contaminated by meeting excreta from a previous case, thrown carelessly upon the surface of the ground or deposited in a cesspool. The disease-laden water drains through the ground into the well; it is filtered somewhat, but laden with germs, soon poisoning the whole supply.

There are, therefore, three avenues of infection, and three chief methods of protection, viz: (1) careful, systematic self-protective cleanliness of nurse and

other attendants; (2) proper treatment of all excreta, so that flies may not become infection-carrying agents; and (3) provision made so that the infection of this excreta may not foul any water supply.

The first method of protection is entirely personal, and simply calls for carefulness and cleanliness on the part of the person so exposed. The second and third points of infection are not so much within individual power to combat as within the power of the community, and depend chiefly upon faulty sewage.

It is this fact of the disposal of sewage that demands the attention of all municipal bodies. It is their responsibility to see that the public health is protected in the best possible way, and in this regard to do the utmost in their power to make it easy for the public to keep clean, and to enforce cleanliness on those who are negligently indifferent.

While it is impossible to carry out any elaborate system of sewage in our smaller prairie towns, and while natural drainage is so often defective, yet very much can be done to improve what is now, in many cases, a life-destroying neglect of sanitary conditions. Any governing body of men should regard themselves as being morally responsible for any loss of health which may arise from infected wells in places where the death-breeding cesspool and water closet are allowed to be constructed on the viciously indolent plan of receiving the refuse into a roughly-dug pit in the ground, unprotected in any way from allowing water to flow into it and from it, according to the varying levels of the ground water, with no system of cleansing except by draining into another similar pit—the only difference being that it is deeper and called a well.

There is no excuse for this vicious neglect of system. None would be offered except that of expense, which should never be allowed to have any weight. All cesspools should be abolished, and all closets fitted with unbreakable boxes, and these attended to by an effective method of scavenging. If, in addition to this, all house refuse was not allowed to be thrown out on the ground, and stable refuse removed at once to some distance and destroyed, a village could expect to be as immune from the ravages of typhoid fever as a well sewered city.

The foregoing article has been handed to us for publication by a gentleman eminently qualified to deal with the subject, and we commend it to the earnest consideration of all our readers, but especially to the members of the municipal council.—Ed.

WHEN FATHER RODE THE GOAT

The house is full of arnica.
And mystery profound;
We do not dare to run about
Or make the slightest sound,
We leave the big piano shut
And do not strike a note;
The doctor's been here seven times
Since father rode the goat.

He joined the lodge a week ago—
Got in at four a.m.,
And sixteen brethren brought him home.
Though he says he brought them,
His wrist was sprained and one big rip
Had rent his Sunday coat—
There must have been a lively time
When father rode the goat.

He's resting on the couch to-day
And practising his signs—
The hailing sign, the working grip,
And other monkey shins.
He mutters passwords 'neath his breath,
And other things he'll quote—
They surely had an evening's work
When father rode the goat.

This goat he leads what "Teddy" calls
A very strenuous life,
Makes trouble for such candidates
As tackle him.
But somehow, when we mention it,
Pa wears a look so grim,
We wonder if he rode the goat.
Or if the goat rode him.

It cost the C.N.R. \$6,580 to feed the passengers who were held up at Humboldt for two weeks during the recent blockade. This is only one of the many large items of expense that the company were put to as a result of the tie-up.

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PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1.45 p.m.
Rev. G. C. GRANT, pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Preaching, 3 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Rev. E. A. DAVIS, Incumbent.

METHODIST.

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.
E. L. Friday, 5 p.m. and choir practice.
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnsley School, preaching, 3.30 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

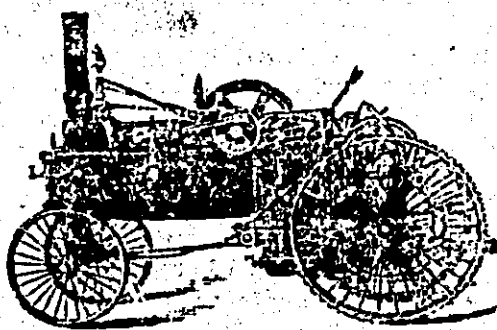
ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.
Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

Service at Alma every Sunday 11 a.m.
Sunday School at Fannystelle every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Service at Fannystelle at 7 p.m.
Ladies' Aid, Thursday at 2.30.

R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



J. MURRAY
Engineer and
Machinist

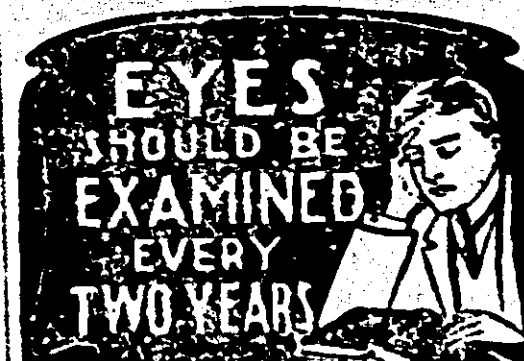
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Engine, Boiler and Machine Work
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All Work Guaranteed



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is a hobby with us.
We examine free and only
make modest charges when
glasses are required.
Sta-Zon mountings help
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C. H. LEMMON

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

We do
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PRINTING
The kind that
attracts
attention



Manitoba Lands

THE Province of Manitoba has, approximately, 1,000,000 acres of land for sale throughout the Province, to which the attention of intending settlers and others is desired. These lands are the cheapest now on the market, and may be purchased direct from the Government on the very easy terms of ten yearly instalments, with interest at 6 per cent., placing the power to purchase well within the reach of all bona fide home seekers, irrespective of their financial standing.

HAY. In districts where drainage is required, the Government of Manitoba have already and are now inaugurating very extensive drainage systems, whereby lands that are low or flat are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. When once this land is reclaimed it is especially rich and productive. When not entirely drained it yields an abundance of wild hay of the best quality, and is, consequently, invaluable for stock-raising purposes.

Up-to-date maps of the Province are kept on hand, upon which are marked in red all lands for sale. This will be sent free, with price and full particulars, upon application.

For all information and business to be transacted, apply to—

L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

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Bring Along Your Harness

And Have It Repaired

—AT THE—

Elm Creek Harness Shop

A Fine Stock of Harness, Collars, and Sweat Pads
Always on Hand.

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W. MOSE, Mgr.

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REEVE: R. H. Staples, Esq., Elm Creek

COUNCILLORS:
Ward 1: A. Hamel, Fannystelle
Ward 2: F. H. Bedford, Elm Creek
Ward 3: J. H. Smith, Elm Creek
Ward 4: E. Antoine, St. Claude

SECRETARY-TREASURER: W. C. Soole, Elm Creek

SOLICITOR: J. H. Haverson, Carman

ASSESSORS: R. J. Wilson, Elm Creek; A. Bonneloy, St. Claude

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, May 14th, at 10 a.m.

ELM CREEK:
Butcher Shop

All kinds of cured and fresh

Meats to be had at our shop.

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs
and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in
season.

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The International Harvester Co.
OF AMERICA

**MCCORMICK BINDERS, MCCORMICK DRILLS,
COCKSHUTT DRILLS, KENTUCKY DRILLS,
HOOSIER DRILLS, PLOWS, WAGONS, BUGGIES,
TWINE, ETC.**

**INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES
J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS**

G. BURNETT - Elm Creek

INSURANCE

LIBRARY

What is your time worth

To bake your own bread? We will supply you with one loaf
per day (seven loaves) for

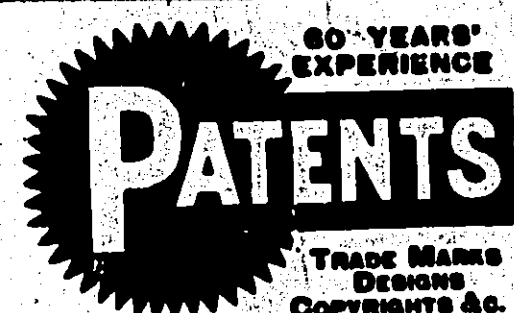
Per Week **35c** Per Week

Deduct the cost of the materials for this quantity of bread
from 35c, and ask yourself if it pays you to bake even once a
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ICE CREAM

Soda Fountain



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Good Table Board and Rooms. For
stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. Special attention given to
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G. COUTURE - PROPRIETOR

**ELM CREEK
LUMBER YARD**

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

Building Materials of every de-
scription are always to be had at
my yards.

Don't fail to get the special offers
I am prepared to give on car lots.
My prices are the best to be had.

A. R. STEVENS.

THE END OF THE FEUD

By NELLIE CRAVEY COLLINGS
Copyright, 1906, by Elmer Spring

The Longwoods had just moved to Glendale after generations of residence in Lexington. When Miss Mathilde found out that they were there and not only going to live in the same town with herself, but as close neighbors, she began to brood about and make hospitable preparations for receiving them in her own home.

Twenty years ago, when Mathilde Westley was a girl in her teens, she, too, with her mother, father, sisters and brother, had lived in Lexington, and the Longwoods and Westleys were like twin families. But one by one the parents and sisters had passed away, leaving Miss Mathilde and her brother sole survivors. After a few years of dreary lingering in the old home they had drifted to Glendale, where Jake Westley had built up a flourishing little mercantile business.

A little later had come also the Peabodys and pitched their tent just across the street from the Westleys' pretty, rose shaded cottage. But for this circumstance Miss Mathilde might have been contented, even fairly happy. Her life was full of congenial, healthy tasks which she performed with as much cheerfulness as she did thoroughness, each day standing forth as its own bright monument of reward.

If only there had never been a Russell Peabody! Every day for fourteen years she had been forced to see him three times, four, sometimes five, as he passed in and out of the gate across the way going back and forth to his work.

For just a little while many years ago the eyes of happiness had shone upon Miss Mathilde's life. It was in the days when she was a Vassar girl and he a student at Harvard. They had met, fallen desperately in love, exchanged vows and rings, only to find on their return from college that a bitter feud had existed between the Westleys and the Peabodys for scores of years back. That marked the end of Mathilde Westley's brief love dream.



A LOOK OF SURPRISE CAME INTO HIS FACE AT SIGHT OF THE MAID.

And Russell Peabody settled down as an old bachelor almost before he was a man. Thus the years drifted.

This morning Miss Mathilde was busy with her dust cloth, interrupting herself every little while in the cleaning to run back to the kitchen and glance at the preserves sizzling in a big copper kettle. The new maid was tending them, and Miss Mathilde, after stirring them vigorously for a moment and pronouncing them done, pushed back the little damp ringlet that insisted upon escaping from the soft knot on top of her dainty head, while a sudden look of inspiration glowed in her face. She took a deep old-fashioned dish out of the cupboard and filled it with the fragrant steaming preserves.

"Put on a fresh white apron right away, Kitty, and take this over to the little brown house on the other corner, where the Longwoods live. Tell them that Miss Mathilde sent it—for 'Auld Lang Syne.' Can you remember that?" Then she added to herself:

"They've just moved in, and I know they haven't got everything fixed up yet, so the peaches will come in handy."

Now, there were two little brown houses across the way, and each of them stood on a corner. Also Kitty was a new maid, and it was not unnatural that she should have selected the wrong place. Miss Mathilde was so deeply engrossed in the bottling process that she did not even look up as the girl went out of the gate.

Russell Peabody by some peculiar circumstance sat in his study looking over the contents of an old cabinet drawer he had not opened for many years. He held in his hand a faded knot of pink ribbon—one that she had worn that night of their betrothal—and his face was less ruddy than its wont as he recalled the sweet memories of their short lived happiness and the bitter thoughts of all the drab years that followed.

The sharp peal of the doorbell brought him to his feet. All of them were away for the summer; not even a servant was in the house, and he answered the ring himself.

A look of surprise came into his face

at sight of the trim strange maid, but he took the dish from her hands with a smile of appreciation. Probably some neighborly friend of the family, pitying his bachelorhood, had sent it over.

"From Miss Westley—Miss Mathilde, sir—for the sake of 'Auld Lang Syne,'" she said. A moment later Kitty was out of the gate, and Russell Peabody stood staring into the space through which she had disappeared, and as he stared a radiant hope awoke in his eyes. For one second he knew what it was termed "mad, delirious bliss." What if she had meant that there was no past—that she wanted him again as he used to be—at her side; that she cared, even as he had, more and more through all the lonely years that had divided them? Was she clearing the road for him at last, the road for which he longed, but lacked the courage to take?

After awhile he closed the door and went back into his study. With trembling hands he gathered up all his treasures and locked them back in the cabinet—all but the faded knot of ribbon. This he wrapped carefully in a piece of paper and wrote across the back of it:

"Will you wear it this evening for 'Auld Lang Syne?'"

Afterward he went out in the street and stopped a boy who was coming along with some papers. He gave him the package, thrust a half dollar into his hand and pointed the way to Miss Mathilde's cottage.

The day hung heavy on Russell Peabody's hands. Would she wear the pink ribbon, or was her overture of the morning simply an act of neighborly kindness? When night came, he dressed himself more carefully than he had done for a score of years. He discarded the usual black tie for one of less sober hue and flicked imaginary specks of dust from his broadcloth lapels at least a dozen times. He looked at himself a bit uncertainly in the glass; but, after all, forty-three was not so very old, and time had traced no unflattering lines on his keen, good looking face.

At 8 o'clock he left the house and walked rapidly, without looking up, till he came to Miss Mathilde's gate. The high fence was tangled in clematis, and he did not see her at all till his hand rested on the latch. She was dressed all over in white. With a white rose nestling at her throat—above a faded knot of pink ribbon.

"Mathilde!" A vivid light leaped to his face, illuminating it.

She answered by a quick flash of her eyes, and he, reading love's language in them, held out his arms.

She went to him with a little something between a sob and a laugh, and he kissed her softly under the twinkling November stars.

Whose Was It?

In a certain Denver church one Sunday a bright new half dollar was noticed in the aisle by a woman in one of the pews. She was wondering how she'd get it, and in glancing around to see if her discovery had been noticed she saw a woman directly behind her looking at the coin. The first woman feared the second would "beat her to it," so she put her hand over her mouth and whispered:

"How shall I get that half dollar I just dropped?"

"You didn't drop that. I dropped it," replied the other.

The women were both wondering how to get the half dollar when a man came along with the contribution box. As he offered her the box a woman across the aisle from the other two said to him:

"I just dropped a half dollar on the floor. Would you be so kind as to hand it to me?"

The man picked it up and gave it to her. The other two women, although they are neighbors, haven't spoken to each other since.—Denver Post.

Land Crab of the West Indies.

In the West Indies is found a species of land crab which lives a considerable distance from water, but once a year migrates to the seashore in order to spawn. As soon as the crab reaches the beach it eagerly goes to the edge of the water and lets the waves roll over its body to wash off the spawn. The eggs are hatched under the sand, and soon after millions of the newborn crabs are seen quitting the shore and slowly traveling up the mountains. The yearly migrations of the old crabs are among the wonders of animal life. In going down the crabs of a large region seem to select a certain rendezvous, and there they gather in countless numbers. The procession, which is commonly divided into battalions, with the strongest in front, sets forward with the precision of an army. In traveling they turn neither to the right nor left. Even if they meet a house they will try to scale it. The night is their chief time of traveling, but if it rains by day they improve that occasion.

When the West Was Unknown.

"Between the Missouri and the Pacific," said a member of congress, "was a strip of culturable prairie not above 200 or 300 miles wide, the region is waste and sterile, no better than the desert of Sahara and quite as dangerous to cross." The author of these words was Edward Bates of Missouri, whom Horace Greeley long afterward boomed for the presidency in the New York Tribune and in the Chicago Republican convention of 1860, and who became attorney general in Lincoln's cabinet. This was in the season of congress of 1829. As late as 1843 McDuffie of South Carolina in a speech in the senate, which was applauded by many persons in and out of that chamber, declared that for agricultural purposes he would "not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory" west of the Rocky mountains.—Putnam's Monthly.

MOTHER'S DAY OFF.

A Novel Plan That Worked Splendidly. Try It.

"I'd been married twelve years before it dawned on me that, with the exception of my wife, every one in the house had a day off once a week," said the man.

"I suppose a woman does generally have rather a bad time of it in that way," I remarked.

"I always had Sundays," he continued, "the children had Saturdays and Sundays, too, and one of the maids had every Wednesday, while the other was free on Thursdays. But when I began to think it over it seemed to me that the wife never by any chance got a day entirely to herself."

"What did you do?"

"We talked it over together first, then the wife consulted the maids, and as soon as they grasped the idea they were as keen as mustard to do what they could to help."

"Finally we decided that every Tuesday the servants, the children and I were to be left entirely to our own devices. The wife might stay in bed all day if she liked, go away, shop, visit, look in at a picture gallery or, in fact, do anything that she liked. She was to have absolutely no responsibility for meals or anything on that one day every week."

"And how does the thing work?"

"Splendidly! The maids rise to the occasion, and we vie with one another in trying to keep everything running smoothly and are as pleased as possible when we can manage to spend less than we are allowed for the catering department and yet show good results."

"And the wife?"

"Isn't like the same woman. I tell her she seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth, and she assures me that if only every woman in the world had a chance of trying the same plan there would be more happy homes around."

"After all, I don't see how any one can expect a woman to keep bright and happy if she never has any regular time to amuse herself, do you?"

"I think you've probably hit on an idea that keeps of people would be only too glad to put into practice if they only knew of it," I said. And so I pass it on in case readers may be interested.

High Collars in Vogue.

With her usual perversity, Fashion has decreed that collars increase in height and in comfort, too, strange as that may seem. It is, however, easily explained. Since those little "valerines" or featherbones, that give the necessary support have for some time reached fairly up to the ears, they could become no higher; but the change is in the transparent covering which is made of soft lace entirely or in combination with some filmy material. Instead of being rounded out, as it formerly was, the collar is now made straight; hence it must be a little looser, so that it shapes and gives properly with the neck—therein lies the comfort—while the top, which is unstiffened for about half an inch, turns over in a pretty careless line, thus adding to the soft becomingness.

Be careful not to let it be a degree looser than is absolutely necessary for shaping itself and attempt it in none but the softest, thinnest material or the result will be that most unbecoming of all things, a thick neck.

Becoming Jewelry.

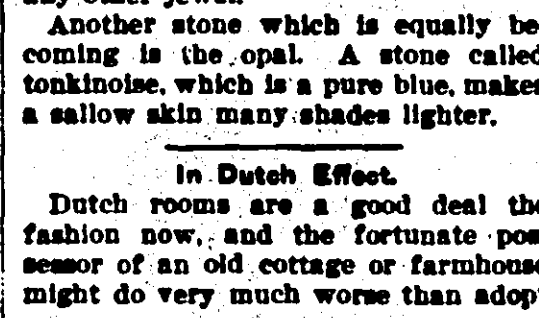
To insure beauty jewels must be worn with regard to color. Take, for instance, highly colored gems such as rubies and sapphires. They could not be worn with any shade of red. Soft colors should always be selected in such cases—turquoises, pearls or diamonds.

The woman with dull eyes must never wear diamond earrings, for these stones will make them appear duller. The pearl softens the face more than any other jewel.

Another stone which is equally becoming is the opal. A stone called tonkinolite, which is a pure blue, makes a sallow skin many shades lighter.

In Dutch Effect.

Dutch rooms are a good deal the fashion now, and the fortunate possessor of an old cottage or farmhouse might do very much worse than adopt



this style, with all the charm of its quaint homeliness. The fireplace decoration seen in the illustration is effective in the living room of a modernized Dutch cottage.



Letting Soap Dry Out.

The pot economy of a woman, who is a splendid manager in every respect is getting soap by the box and spreading it out upon clean papers on the washroom floor to dry out thoroughly. Some way the bars last a good deal longer.

Happiness For Children.

If you make children happy now, you will make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.—Sydney Smith.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

A Box in Which Boots Can Be Kept.

HOW IT IS TO BE MADE.

Exact Measurements Are Given, Which Will Followed Carefully Will Bring About Very Satisfactory Results For the Amateur Carpenter.

"What shall we do with our boots?" occasionally becomes a question of almost tragic importance in a large family, and even the owners of bachelor



A BOX FOR SHOES.

establishments, be they male or female, sometimes find their footwear too much with them.

Here is a suggestion for the making of a box in which boots can conveniently be kept and in which they will be preserved far better than in the dark, nearly inaccessible cupboard bottom, which is their usual resting place. Suppose that six pairs of boots have to be provided for. Then the inside measurement of the back of the box should be twenty-seven inches by twenty-seven inches, and it should be about nine inches deep.

Besides the box itself you will require fifty-four inches of wooden rod three-fourths of an inch square, twenty-four thin wire nails one inch long and a few one inch screws.

The square wooden rod should be in twenty-seven inch lengths to fit the back of the box.

One corner of the whole length of this rod must be slightly rounded, so that its section is like that shown in Fig. 1.

When this has been done, the rod must be measured off into four and



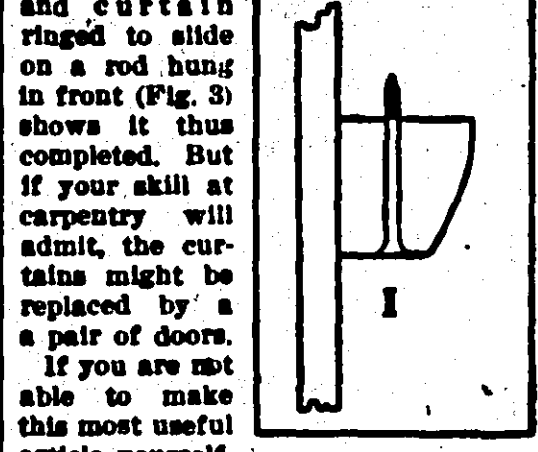
DRAWING SHOWS HOW THE NAILS ARE ARRANGED.

one-half length, leaving two and one-half inches at either end. Halve the four and one-half inch lengths with your pencil, and at a distance of one-half inch each side of these pencil marks drive a nail so that its sharp end protrudes a fourth of an inch from the top of the rod, as shown in Fig. 1.

When you have treated both your rods in this manner, they will each contain six pairs of nails and will look like Fig. 2. The rods must now be screwed on to the back of the box four and one-half inches from the top and the other ten and one-half inches from the bottom.

Now stand the box up and place the heels of the boots you wish to store over the nails. You will find that they hang quite securely and are easily put in position or removed.

A good finish is given if the box is painted inside and out with some serviceable color and curtain



ringed to slide on a rod hung in front (Fig. 3) shows it thus completed. But if your skill at carpentry will admit, the curtains might be replaced by a pair of doors.

If you are not able to make this most useful article yourself, a carpenter would make one for a few dollars, and the outlay would soon be covered by the lengthened wear of the properly cared for boots.

Harmony in Dress at Capital Levees.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her social aids may not discuss affairs of gravity at the boarder cabinet meetings, but they talk over their gowns, with the result that never did the mistress of the White House and the women in line at the official levees present a more harmonious appearance.

If Mrs. Roosevelt elects to wear white, she likes all her assistants to select the same or some very pale color. The result makes for artistic blending and adds to the beauty of the scene. It used to be that an unfortunate cabinet hostess would spend weary hours and many dollars getting up a fine costume, and perhaps the woman next her would have on something which literally spoiled the effect.

Mrs. Roosevelt disapproves of strong contrasts in the receiving line, and she makes but few requests of this nature, so her wishes are always faithfully followed. Certainly the guests at the reception enjoy a spectacle got up with a view to harmony rather than the haphazard greens, reds and blacks of former days.

To Save Starch.

After using cold water starch, let what remains settle. Then pour off the water and allow the starch to dry. When dry, it can be replaced in the starch box for future use.

EMPIRE IS PROGRESSING.

Britishers Should Look With Pride Upon Race's Organizing Genius.

The London Chronicle commenting on the approaching session of the Colonial Conference, says:

Among the events of peace which may happen in the Empire, it would be difficult to imagine one more important, or of better augury, than the Imperial Conference—as Sir Charles Dilke well named it in Parliament during a recent debate—which will assemble this month, when the Prime Ministers of the great self-governing States which are "The Britains beyond the seas," will be the guests of the British nation in London. No more striking example could, in fact, be given of the genius of the race for founding free and flourishing communities, and maintaining, through independence, that fraternity which alone can save a great Empire from disruption.

The British race has reason to think with pride of the development of the Imperial Conference, whose third meeting will be held within a few days. Everyone knows that good-will will be the dominant note of the gathering. The most delicate subjects may be and will be brought up for debate; but the discussion will take place in an atmosphere of genial imperial patriotism which will keep it clear of acrimony. Freedom and fraternity have proved such good guides that there is no anxious imposition of limits to the scope of the agenda paper. Problems not only vital but complex will be raised—the constitution of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the question of the representation of the Britains overseas upon it, the naval agreement with Australia, and the difficult questions of joint naval policy arising out of it; the organization of local forces for war in connection with a scheme of Imperial defence; and, even more controversial than these difficult matters, the great question of preferential trading.

Another issue almost overshadows these. The conclusion of the New Hebrides Convention and the establishment by the Home Ministry of the modus vivendi in the dispute between Newfoundland and the United States are matters which raise the question of the adequate protection of the daughter States by the diplomacy of the Mother Country. There is not another Government in the world which would dare to discuss such a point as this freely, in the presence of those whose duty it must be to criticize the actions of its ambassadors accredited to great and friendly powers.

It is impossible to say before the Conference has met, and public opinion with regard to its results has been definitely formed throughout the Empire, whether the permanent Consultative Committee, which so many hope to see established, will be one of the fruits of its deliberations. But there can be no doubt as to what is, after all, the main point. The organization of the whole Empire as a political unit is proceeding with a strong, steady growth, and that which fifty years ago would have seemed impossible is to-day a splendid consummation within sight.

DICK TURPIN'S OAK.

Scene of Many Exploits by Famous Highway Man.

A most interesting living link with that old past, when the highwayman and the footpad were the terror of the traveler, is still to be found at Finchley. This is "Turpin's Oak," a sturdy, curiously forked specimen of Britain's own peculiar tree, that stands at the corner of a narrow lane leading into the Great North road.

When Finchley, now so cultivated and built upon, was mostly a great common, it was a favorite haunt of thieves and highwaymen desirous of plundering the horsemen, coaches, and wagons always moving back-



DICK TURPIN'S OAK.

wards and forwards upon the great highway to the north. The oak tree we picture then stood out from a clump of smaller trees on a slight eminence that afforded a view of the North road for a considerable distance. Behind this tree Turpin and his friends would lie in wait, and then suddenly ally out with their "Stand and deliver!"

There can be no doubt about this being the particular tree, because it was specially mentioned in the indictment against Palmer (Turpin's real name) when he was brought to trial and hanged at York in April, 1739. It was then alleged that in company with Tom King in October, 1724, he had "ambushed" behind the oak until the Royal Mail came up, and the two had then robbed the mail of property valued at £300. The tree was the scene of more than one encounter of the kind, and some few years ago when some decayed wood was cut away several old-fashioned pistol bullets were extracted from it.

Richard Parker, known as "Galloping Dick," another highwayman, who was hanged at Aylesbury in 1800, was also alleged to have robbed Lord Grey under this very oak. It was in the spinney near the oak that Jack Sheppard was captured in hiding disguised as a butcher, in the spring of 1774, and was taken to Newgate, whence he made his famous escape, only, however, to be recaptured and hanged at Tyburn in November the same year.

Lectured to Convicts.

Sir Robert Ball recently lectured to the convicts in Dartmoor Prison chapel on astronomy. Sir Robert traveled to Dartmoor from Exeter specially for the purpose, and gave the lecture gratuitously. The convicts were greatly interested, and at the close applauded him heartily.



SIMPLE MAGNIFIER.

An Experiment With a Drop of Water in a Goblet.

Take a glass goblet in which the lower part is shaped out at the sides and, holding it by the stem, incline it toward you, after having poured a little water into it, so that the water will collect in a large drop in that part of the goblet that is not shaped out.

Now, if you will hold the glass as shown in the illustration and look at the tablecloth through the drop of



THE MAGNIFYING GLASS.

water you will find that you may easily count the threads, for the drop of water takes the form of a double convex lens, as shown in the small figure A, and that, you know, is what is called a magnifying glass, or simple microscope. This same drop of water will enable you to examine in detail the different parts of a plant or of an insect, parts that you would hardly be able to see with the unaided eye.

Look through the part of the goblet that is shaped out. That you will find, is concave on the inside and concave also on the outside. It is therefore a double concave lens, as shown in the small figure B.

The threads of the tablecloth, looked at through this water lens, are so much diminished in size that you can hardly see them, which demonstrates that a double concave lens makes an object appear smaller than it really is.

That explains why the eyeglasses of long sighted persons are double convex, with thin borders, while the glasses of nearsighted persons are double concave, with thick borders.—Chicago News.

THE CAREFUL KING.

A Story of a Persian Monarch That Points a Moral.

Once upon a time a certain king of Persia went out hunting with all his court. The chase that day happened to be long, and the king became very thirsty. But no fountain or river could be found near the spot on the plain, where they rested for a short interval. At last one of the courtiers spied a large garden not far off. It was filled with trees bearing lemons, oranges and grapes. His followers begged the monarch to partake of the good things in the garden.

"Heaven forbid that I should eat anything thereof," said the king, "for if I permitted myself to gather but an orange from it my officers and courtiers would not leave a single fruit in the entire garden."

The narrow in life a person is the more careful he should be, for all his faults are copied by those beneath him.—Chatterbox.

Mysteries of Planting.

The devices adopted by nature for securing the planting and distribution of seeds are very interesting. Some seeds have wings, so that they may be carried away as far as possible in falling from the parent plant. Others, like those of the milkweed and dandelion, may be said to be provided with balloons, inasmuch as they are made up of feathery appendages that they are readily drawn up to great heights by warm currents of air. Astronomers used to mistake the floating seeds of the milkweed for meteors until a noted star gazer set his telescope at a near focus and was thus enabled to examine the floating vegetable germs that passed across the field of view. Certain burrs are seed vessels that are provided with tiny hooks in order that they may catch in the fur of animals and be carried afar.

Queer Crabs.

There are some queer crabs in the world. The soldier crab of Bermuda carries heavy shells up the hills. A shore crab on the Cape Verde islands may be seen running along like a piece of paper blown by a strong wind. There are crabs in Ascension island that steal young rabbits from their nests, and the robber crab of the Philippines cracks coconuts and eats them.

Comendrum.

Why is a dentist like a man swimming in a river? He is always on the outlook for snags.

His Geography.

Said little Ned: "The man who wrote this little geography has surely made a great mistake To leave out little me."

"Why, only think, no new I stand. All toward my left is west. In front of me is north, and back is south, as you have guessed."

"All on my right is east, and so 'The very plain to me That north and south and east and west."

Begin right here with me. "So I must write and ask. My picture painted on That other boys and girls Where all these things be."

—Chicago News.

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

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(Continued from last week.)

In a box, half the length of the grand stand removed, some distance back and to the left of Susan's gay party, Constance, Mrs. Adams and the soldier were also observers of this scene of animation.

Since the manager's successful flight from the landlord and the constables the relations of the young girl and Saint-Prosper had undergone little change. At first, it is true, with the memory of the wild ride to the river fresh in her mind and the more or less disturbing recollections of that strange, dark night, a certain reticence had marked her manner toward the soldier, but as time went by this touch of reserve wore off and was succeeded by her usual frankness or gaiety. In her eyes appeared at times a new thoughtfulness, but for no longer period than the quick passing of a summer cloud over a sunny meadow. This half light of brief conjecture or vague retrospection only mellowed the depths of her gaze, and Barnes alone noted and wondered.

But today no partial shadows lay under the black, shading lashes. The exhilarating scene, the rapidly succeeding events, the turbulence and flutter around her, were calculated to dispel the most pronounced abstraction. Beneath a protecting parasol—for the sun light shot below the roof at the back and touched that part of the grand stand—a faint glow warmed her cheeks, while her eyes shone with the gladness of the moment. Many of the dandies, regarding her with marked persistency, asked who she was, and none knew until finally Editor-Rhymer, Strauss was appealed to. Strauss, informed on all matters, was able to satisfy his questioners.

"She is an actress," said Strauss. "So we are told. We shall find out next week. She is a beauty. We can tell that now."

Standing near the rhymer, story writer and journalist, was a tall young man dressed in crook fashion. He followed the glances of Strauss questioners, and a pallor overspread his dark complexion as he looked at the object of their attention.

"The stroller!" he exclaimed half audibly. "Her counterpart doesn't exist."

He stepped back where he could see her more plainly. In that sea of faces her features alone shone before him clearly, insistently.

"Do you know her, Mr. Mauville?" asked the rhymer, observing that steadfast glance.

"Know her?" repeated the land baron, starting. "Oh, I've seen her act."

Without definite purpose the patron, who had listened with scant attention to the poet, began to move slowly toward the actress, and at that moment the eyes of the soldier, turning to the saddling paddock, where the horses were being led out, fell upon the figure drawing near, recognizing in him the heir to the manor, Edward Mauville. Construing in his approach a deliberate intention, a flush of quick anger overspread Saint-Prosper's face, and he

very different from his own brief flight, with its wretched end. These thoughts coursed rapidly through the land baron's brain; her appearance reminded him of the past; the fire in his breast flamed from his eyes, but otherwise he made no display of feeling. He glanced out upon the many faces below them, bowing to one woman and smiling at another.

"Oh, I couldn't stand a winter in the north," resumed the patron, turning once more to the soldier, "although the barn burners promised to make it warm for me!"

Offering no reply to this sally, Saint-Prosper's gaze continued to rest coldly and expectantly upon the other. Goaded by that arbitrary regard, an implied barrier between him and the young girl, the land baron sought to press forward. His glittering eyes met the quick passing of a summer cloud over a sunny meadow. This half light of brief conjecture or vague retrospection only mellowed the depths of her gaze, and Barnes alone noted and wondered.

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"Do you know her, Mr. Mauville?" asked the rhymer, observing that steadfast glance.

"Know her?" repeated the land baron, starting. "Oh, I've seen her act."

Without definite purpose the patron, who had listened with scant attention to the poet, began to move slowly toward the actress, and at that moment the eyes of the soldier, turning to the saddling paddock, where the horses were being led out, fell upon the figure drawing near, recognizing in him the heir to the manor, Edward Mauville. Construing in his approach a deliberate intention, a flush of quick anger overspread Saint-Prosper's face, and he

IN FASHION'S REALM.

Rough Cloths and Mixtures Smarter Than Plain Goods.

JACKETS LONG AND SHORT.

A Noticeable Return to Favor of the Long Sleeve on Many Elaborate Wraps—Walking Suits Show Plaided Skirts—Braid and Strap Trimmings.

As Easter is so unusually early this year, there is not the same necessity of starting on the spring outfit the very day that Lent commences as when that season drags on well toward the end of April. Nevertheless it is advisable to get the entire spring and possibly the summer outfit under way during the six weeks which are more or less free from social engagements. A spring suit, a hat and a smart afternoon dress for weddings and luncheons will of course necessarily be on hand by the beginning of Easter week, and incidentally the coming months will be found infinitely more enjoyable if the clothes problem has not to be grappled with.

The tailors are showing all the new models that are to be worn in a few weeks. Rough cloths rather than the plain finished goods are stylish, and



A MODISH DRESS.

mixtures, whether in stripes, plaids or checks, are already in decided favor. Both long and short jackets will be used—that is to say, the three-quarter coats that come just a few inches below the hips or halfway to the knees. This style of coat is the favorite for a traveling or walking costume, while the short coats are somewhat elaborate and intended for rather dressier wear. In silks or velvets, for example, short jackets will be in the majority, and the gorges, chevrons and homespuns will be seen in the well made coats. There is a noticeable return to favor of the long sleeves, and many of the most elaborate wraps will have regular coat sleeves, while all morning costumes will possess the same sensible long models.

There is as yet nothing noticeably new about suit skirts. All, saving the most elaborate, are walking lengths, and, as plaided patterns are so much more becoming than plain, this style predominates. No fullness is allowed over the hips, and if the material is to be laid in tucks or box plaits these must all be cut away underneath. Below the knees, however, a short skirt must have a decided flare, and this, of course, depends largely upon the fit



AN EASTER GOWN.

and hang of the petticoat. With the new frocks it is still found advisable to have the skirt lining separate from the dress, for it is always easier to have a silk skirt fitted with a plain yoke than to have a new lining made each time that the old one gives out. A single cloth skirt will outwear many a silk one.

A MARCH HARE LUNCH.

Unique Entertainment That Any Hostess May Easily Give.

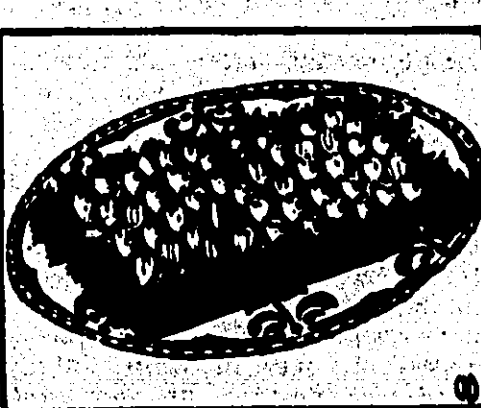
A timely and unique entertainment is a March hare luncheon.

For the centerpiece place a mound of dampened sand in a wooden box cover, then edge with ground pine and fill with seasonable blossoms—narcissuses, tulips or jonquils. This mound should be placed upon a white embroidered or drawn work centerpiece, the polished table being used. Beneath each cover a dolly is placed which matches the center one in design. In the center of the flowers place two hares. Beautiful ones made of gray and brown velvet, with wild eyes, can be purchased in the department stores where children's toys are sold, but the cost being something like \$1.50 apiece it behooves the hostess to make her own. Draw on stiff Bristol board two hares, then cut four of these out. Cover both patterns of each with cotton batting. The ones used for the front view have the face stuffed out and the eyes, inside of ears, nose and lips made of deep pink cotton. The Bristol board legs are cut separate, covered and glued on.

For those who feel they cannot indulge their love for natural blossoms there are those made of French crepe paper that can hardly be distinguished from the real flowers.

At each cover place a name card, to which attach the "Left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, caught in the dark of the moon," with ribbon corresponding to the color of blossoms used. If jonquils, then yellow ribbon; narcissuses, green and white; scarlet tulips, then red ribbons, etc.

If the rabbit feet cannot be bought conveniently, then use the quaint cards which may be purchased from station-



THE CENTERPIECE.

ers. These have rabbits and hares doing all manner of laughable antics, and if one is clever with water colors original souvenirs can be made with plain cards.

Of course the hare plays an important part in the menu, but it must not make its appearance in the first course, but should be held until dessert.

MENU.
Compote of Fruit.
Shrimp Bisque. Wafers.
Creamed Oysters in Individual Pie Shells.
Croque Hare. Currant Jelly.
Potato Ribbon.
Brussels Sprouts. Finger Biscuit.
Olives. Grilled Almonds. Celery.
Hare in Apple Salad. Wafers.
Neufchatel Cheese. Bar le Duc Currants.
Ices. Cakes. Coffee.

Etiquette.
When calling, a lady never rises from her chair when another visitor whom she does not know is announced.

If you know her, rise and come forward to speak to her as soon as your hostess has done so.

It is unnecessary to rise even if a lady is introduced to you. A bow is quite sufficient.

If the host happens to come into the room when afternoon tea is going on, ladies do not rise to shake hands. He comes forward and shakes hands with them while they are still sitting.

Don't make a tour round the room when leaving to shake hands with all the people you know. Do so with the host and hostess and bow to any other friends.

The hostess rises to receive her visitors as they arrive unless she happens to be an old lady. She also rises to shake hands with departing lady visitors. In the case of gentlemen she may pay them the compliment or not, as she thinks best.

If when staying with a friend a caller whom you do not know is announced when you are sitting alone in the drawing room, don't rise unless you offer to go in search of your hostess. But you might make a remark as to her speedy appearance or something of a like nature.

Crushed Chiffons, Ties and Veils.
Of these perishable articles many are merely tossed and crushed without being soiled and will freshen up if laid under a slightly damp cloth and an iron applied.

If dirty they may often be washed, but this process must be carried out speedily with a warm soapy lather.

Squeeze dry, but do not wring. Squeeze and wring through the water, but do not rub.

Gently shake and press into shape. If starch is required, gum water or rice water—one made by adding a few drops of gum to warm water, the other by straining the water off boiled rice—are the only permissible stiffeners.

French and English Husbands.
When an English wife has hysterics, her husband is immediately bored and goes to his club or else he says: "You are not very well, my dear. Shall I send for a doctor?" The Frenchman, on the contrary, has hysterics too. The Frenchman may fight with his wife, love her, hate her, kiss or kill her, but indifferent to her, superior to her—never!

A Rebekah.
"What shall I do with this hash?" said the cook. "We've served it four times, and there's some left yet."

"Put a little brandy and a few raisins in it," said Mrs. Black, "and make it into a mince pie."

WORKING A SWINDLE.

Clever Scheme Carried Through by a Plausible Woman.

An elegantly dressed Spanish lady one day visited a specialist in mental diseases in Madrid on behalf of her husband, who, she said, was a sufferer from religious mania. Having explained the case, it was arranged that she should return in about an hour with the afflicted husband.

The lady's next scene of action was a jeweler's shop in another part of the city, where she selected diamonds to the value of \$5,000 on the understanding that she would buy them if her husband approved. Would some one accompany her home in a cab and the money would be paid immediately? A trusted clerk was sent, and with him the lady drove back to the doctor's house. In an anteroom she took the stones "just to show them to her husband." Then, entering with sublime assurance the doctor's study, she informed the specialist that her husband was now in the anteroom and ready to be examined.

Leaving a visiting card, the lady took her departure, and the doctor, bidding the supposed patient enter, proceeded at his leisure to ask professional questions. The jeweler's man was puzzled at first, but soon he realized that he had been made the victim of a clever fraud. The doctor, however, interpreted his agitation as caused by his complaint, and when after two hours matters were finally explained the lady impostor had vanished with her spoils without leaving any trace.—London Tit-Bits.

CATARACT OF THE EYE.

How the One It Attacks May Watch the Obstruction Grow.

Cataract is said to be due to the gradual deposition of oxalate of lime in the substance of the crystalline lens, at first in small spots or streaks, sometimes in one part and sometimes in another. The deposit gradually increases until it penetrates the whole of the lens, causing blindness. The remedy, then, is to remove the lens, and after its removal the patient needs a substitute in the form of highly magnifying spectacles.

All that is necessary to enable a patient to see his own cataract for himself is a piece of card and a needle. A visiting card will do very well. Pierce a clean round hole near the middle of the card and hold the card up to the light close to the eye, looking preferably in the direction of a piece of blue sky. With the card near to the eye the patient will not see the small hole pierced by the needle, but he will see a comparatively large, faintly illuminated field with his cataract projected upon it. He is, in fact, observing the shadow cast by his cataract on the retina at the back of his eye. With a small puncture in the card the shadow so thrown is comparatively sharp. But with a normal eye an evenly illuminated field or clean disk will be seen. The patient may thus map down his own cataract and settle for himself whether it is extending and whether he will have an operation or not.

The Traveler's Tree Myth.

Among the romantic stories of far-off lands that have long maintained their circulation and commanded more or less belief is that of the "traveler's tree," credited with possessing a reservoir of pure water fitted to save the lives of wanderers in the desert. G. F. Scott Elliot declares from his own experience that the tree grows only in the neighborhood of swamps or springs and that, although it has a considerable amount of water in a hollow at the base of its leaf, the water possesses a disagreeable vegetable taste and of course is inferior to other water to be found in the vicinity.

How German Beats English.

"We speakers of English," said a lecturer, "are handicapped by our language. We can never hope for such sonorous titles as the German's have."

"A young German matron once said: 'Ach, how glad I am that my dear Fritz has been appointed hauptkassenverwaltungsassistent—assistant cashier.' 'Now,' she went on, 'in my title of hauptkassenverwaltungsassistentin I boast of five letters more than that proud oberhofstaatsamtsinspektorin—excise inspector's wife—can claim.'"

Why the Market Wobbles.

The financial balance is so extremely delicate that the slightest movement affects it and throws it out of gear. I once heard of an important "deal" being spoiled because a prominent financier had his big toe cut by a chiropodist so badly that he was obliged to keep his room.—Maurice Mortimer in Grand Magazine.

Apples as "Nightcaps."

The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkable efficacious medicinal properties. Every one ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night.

An Easy Mark.

"Sir, I am an old member on the house. I took shares in all your companies and am now ruined, so I thought perhaps you would employ me in your office."

"Oh, no; I want only intelligent men in my business."

The Other Way.

"If I were younger," said the rich old man, "I believe I might win you for my wife."

"Yes," replied the cold beauty, dreamily considering his sixty years, "for, say, fifteen or twenty years older."

Philadelphia Press.

Celluloid Starch

Easier ironing gives better finish on things starched with Celluloid Starch. The only no-boil cold-water starch that can't stick. You will like it best, once you try it. Buy it by name. Any good dealer.

Saves Labor—Time—Linen, Too

LUCK OF A WINDFALL.
The harsh forest laws of William the Conqueror are responsible for the meaning of good luck now so often associated with the term windfall. Under the Norman it was a criminal offense to cut down timber in the forest but as the peasants were allowed to gather whatever wood the wind had blown down, they always hailed a storm as an omen of good luck.

MOTHERS FEEL SAFE.
Mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones say they feel safe with the Tablets at hand, for they are a never-failing cure for all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Mrs. Uriaa Crossman, New Hamburg, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach trouble and constipation with marked success. I always feel that my little one is safe when I have a box of the Tablets in the house." Baby's Own Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain neither opiates nor other poisonous drugs. They always do good—they can't possibly do harm. For sale at drugists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The canaries of Germany excel all other canaries as singers. One has been recorded to continue a single trill for 1.14 minutes, with twenty changes of note in it.

The Most Popular Pill—The Pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Remarkable rumors of plots to burn down the buildings of the international exhibition, opening in Dublin May 4, are published.

CATARH CAN BE CURED.
With LOCAL APPLICATIONS they can reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal medicine. Parmelee's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Parmelee's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription for the cure of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials from
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Parmelee's Family Pills for constipation.

Winnipeg, N.B.W. is now a very important port, with its 80,000 people, and situated 192 miles by sea, from Sydney. The principal shipments are coal.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, cold and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.
CHARLES WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

The indisposition of Queen Helena, which prevented her from going to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra, continues, and is complicated by fever.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

London suffragettes of all classes flocked to the Court theatre to witness the production of "Political Trench in Three Acts," entitled "Votes for Women," by Elizabeth Robins.

Alcohol not needed
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong drink. As now made, there is not a drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alcoholic tonic and aperient. Ask your own doctor about your taking this medicine for this impure blood. Follow his advice every time. He knows.

Ayer's
Ask your doctor, "What is the first great rule of health?" Nine doctors out of ten will quickly reply, "Keep the bowels regular." Then ask him another question, "What do you think of Ayer's Pills for constipation?"

A VARIETY OF CROPS

Continuous Growing of Wheat Soon Exhausts the Land.

The farmers of the Canadian Northwest should not depend entirely on wheat growing. A variety of crops ensures greater success. When one crop fails another may succeed and it is wiser not to have all one's eggs in the same basket. The wheat farmer might advantageously sow a portion of his land in flax. There is always a good demand for flax seed. The price is high. It is used for a variety of purposes and the demand is always increasing.

Continuous growing of wheat without rotation of crops soon exhausts the land, and this is equally true of flax growing, but Prof. Shaw, the well-known agricultural authority of the University of Minnesota, who has made a special study of flax growing, says that it is no harder on the soil than wheat and this seems to be the general opinion of those who have made thorough tests. Neither wheat nor flax should be grown year after year on the same soil. In England tenant farmers in leasing land are often obliged to sign an agreement not to grow wheat on the land more frequently than once in three years in order to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. This does not mean that the farmer can only grow wheat once in three years, but simply that he uses one portion of his land for wheat one year and the next year uses another portion which does not make the same demand upon the soil. Prof. Shaw says that no crop north of the Indian corn belt proper can follow wheat so well as flax, and on the other hand it should be noted that when flax is sown on newly-broken land it prepares the soil for a good growth of wheat or other cereals the next year.

The farmer who grows the same crop year after year is simply wearing out his farm. A young man who follows this shiftless method of farming will have an almost worthless farm on his hands by the time he reaches middle age, whereas by arranging for a rotation of crops and keeping enough live stock to provide manure he may have a rich farm at the end of twenty years besides getting a much better income from it in the meantime.

Panthers in Vancouver.

Nine panthers in one week was the record recently established by John O. Smith of Comox. The ground in which Mr. Smith made his bag was the valley of the Campbell River, near Comox, where panthers are said to be unusually plentiful at the present time. Mr. Smith went out for a week's hunting at the commencement of the month, taking with him two dogs. At the end of the week he returned to Comox, bringing with him the pelts of nine of the beasts. The animals were all in fine condition, and their skins alone are of considerable value. Altogether Mr. Smith will make a very good thing out of his trip, as in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the skins, he can also procure bounty money to the extent of \$7 a skin—\$63 in all.

Mr. Smith took with him two dogs, and save for these, he pursued his quarry single-handed. The plan of battle was simple and yet effective in the extreme. The dogs would scent a panther and follow the trail until they came up with it. The panther then invariably took to a tree—these animals having a horror of dogs—and while in the tree he would be ignominiously shot down by the hunter from below.

Both the dogs which Mr. Smith had with him were trained to the chase of the panther, but one of them in particular—Dick, Mr. Smith calls him—is particularly expert. This dog has the proud distinction of having in his time treed the record-breaking number of 65 panthers.

Victoria New Gretna Green.

Victoria, B.C., which at present has the names among people who reside on the other side of the international boundary of being a sort of Gretna Green, where couples from the American side of the line may be united in the bonds of holy matrimony without any undue questioning, may lose its reputation in this respect. The clergy of the city are much irritated over several flagrant cases occurring during the last few weeks, where couples, prohibited from marrying under the American law, have come over to this side of the line and had the ceremony performed by a Canadian minister. The clergymen are extremely disgusted at the prevalence of this sort of thing, but point out that as the law stands at present they are unable to take any precautions against it. To protect themselves against such occurrences in the future the divines may petition the Government for more stringent marriage regulations. The attention of Mayor Morley has been drawn to the matter, and the civic authorities may act with the ministers in taking steps for the prevention of irregular marriages in this city.

"Tidying-Up" by Gardeners.

During the winter the gardener usually finds time "to tidy up the shrubbery," as he expresses it. This operation, if it is performed, is as painful to watch as tidying up the borders. It consists firstly, in clearing away all fallen leaves, and, secondly, in turning over all the soil between the shrubs. The mischief which a single able-bodied man can do in this way in the course of a day's work is incalculable.

When trees and shrubs have occupied the same positions for a number of years, the ground around them becomes densely matted with roots, and many must be destroyed by digging. Nor is this all, adds The By-stander. The leaves serve two useful purposes.

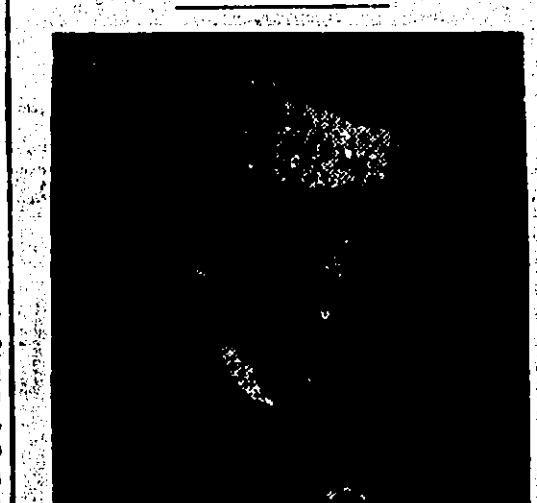
To remove this covering is to expose the roots lying, as they do, close to the surface, to the risk of injury by frost, to say nothing about the effects of drought in summer.

Ethel—About how tall do you think a girl should be to look well?

Jack—I don't know exactly. How tall are you?

See that Lock
It is the perfect fitting patented side lock on EASTLAKE METAL ROOFING SHINGLES.
No other shingles have this. This famous device makes Eastlake Shingles the easiest and quickest laid—and also insures the roof being absolutely leak proof. Eastlake Shingles are fire, lightning and rust proof.
Our cheapest grade will last longer and cost less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metal Shingles should not be mentioned in the same breath with any other roof covering, shingles, slate or tin. Write us for reasons.
The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto and Winnipeg.

SBARRETTI TO RETURN
Rome.—The report that Mgr. Sbarretti, the papal delegate in Canada, who is now in this city, will not return to Ottawa, owing to family reasons, turns out to be incorrect. It is now stated that the delegate will go back to Canada with the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is now in London attending the imperial council. In vatican circles it is considered most likely that Mgr. Sbarretti, spiritual director of the American college here, will be appointed coadjutor of Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, Ky.



SENATOR JOSIAH WOOD

Director of Record Foundry Co.
Senator Josiah Wood, of New Brunswick, well-known throughout Canada, is connected with several manufacturing concerns, the largest of which is the Record Foundry and Machine Co., of Moncton, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q. This important industry, established in 1855 by the late Mr. C. B. Record, on a very small scale, has grown to be one of the largest, if indeed not the largest, stove manufacturing concerns in the Dominion of Canada, and sell from Halifax to Vancouver. Their "Calefic" and "Admiral" furnaces and "Penn Ether" ranges are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

At Hamburg the longshoremen have voted to resume work. The decision made a complete victory for the shipping companies.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of F. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

There has been for some time a succession of bomb explosions in Barcelona, causing isolated injuries and much alarm.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend

Catholic rulers are forbidden to visit sovereigns of Victor Emmanuel's line, and the latter will make no advances.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

At Rome one report that King Victor Emmanuel will visit King Alfonso is not considered to be correct.

Babylon.

Babylon was probably the first city to attain a population of a million. The area of the city was 225 square miles.

People in this world are so much alike that if you find fault with one you will hit a hundred.—Montreal Star.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
GRAVEL
DIABETES
MIGRAINE
HEADACHE
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM
W. N. U., No. 535

MUSICAL TYRANTS.

Trials of the New York Hostess Who Miraculously Sings.

Not so very long ago a soprano who had been engaged to sing at one of the largest houses on Fifth avenue, with her maid, was ushered into the room reserved for the artists. She was slow in removing her wraps and concluded after she was part of the way out of them that it was time for the hostess to welcome her. So she told her maid to put them on again after she had inquired of one of the servants where the lady was. When he saw the preparations for departure he rushed in haste to the hostess.

She had been detained at the dinner table, as a dinner of very elaborate character was preceding the musical. It was difficult for her to leave her guests. She reached the hall, however, just as the singer's ample form was disappearing through the portiere.

"Ah, Mrs. Smith," the singer said. "Then I am in the right house? I was going out to tell my coachman we had made a mistake, else you would have been at the door to meet me."

The hostess looked as if she would like to speed her flight into the open, but her guests were soon to arrive, and she did not dare risk offending the star attraction at her biggest party of the season.

Some of the singers make it a condition that no other woman shall be engaged and no musicians of any kind without consulting them. A young hostess sent out cards to invite her friends to hear a great prima donna sing. Afterward she heard from her friends of all kinds of wonderful performers that she might also have engaged.

As the money question played no part in her plans the young woman began to engage them. By the time the night of the party arrived she had, in addition to the soprano, a band of choir boys who would look beautiful marching down her marble stairway, a band of Venetian gondoliers who would be charming at the entrance to the music room caroling "Santa Lucia," a baritone who sang beautiful love songs in excellent French and a voice as soft as pomade, a girl who could pound the piano with the best of the men players and a quartet that played antique music on near antique instruments.

The prima donna arrived and beheld in the artists' room this job lot of musical entertainers. The hostess hurried in to greet her.

"But surely," the prima donna said, "you don't need me when you have so much for your guests?"
The singer was in earnest. She was perfectly willing to go home and lose her \$3,000 fee rather than be part of such a musical vaudeville as the inexperienced hostess had planned. Out of gratitude because she consented to remain to make the party a success, the young matron sent the prima donna a diamond bracelet the next day.

The Spleen.

The spleen? Up to 1800 no physician dared to stand up in a clinic and tell what it was made for. For ages it was supposed to be the organ of irritability. "Oh, his spleen is up!" meant that the old man was hot in the collar. Curious thing, that spleen. There is a herb called "spleenwort" which was supposed to remove such splenic disorders as ill humor, melancholy and irritability. I saw a spleen the other day for the first time and was astounded. It was a soft, highly vascular, plum colored thing with a smooth surface. It was nearly six inches in length and weighed seven ounces. Now here is the funny feature of the spleen: After a hearty meal it is very much smaller than at other times, which may help to explain why a man is good natured after dinner. In diseased conditions the spleen may reach a weight of eighteen or twenty pounds.

Melinda Had to Go.

One of the old governors of the Carolinas was a man who had lived a farmer's life most of the time until he was elected, and his wife, having never seen a steamboat or a railroad and having no wish to test either one, refused to accompany her husband to the capital. When the governor reached his destination, he found that almost all the other officials were accompanied by their wives, and he sent an imperative message to his brother to "fetch Melinda along." The brother telegraphed, "She's afraid even to look at the engine." The governor read the message and pondered over it for a few moments. At the end of that time he sent off the following command: "Bill, you blindfold Melinda and back her on to the train."

Warned.

Some years ago Miss Mabel Love was playing the title role in "Little Red Riding Hood" at Dublin. She was entering the room to visit her grandmother in bed when an excited and anxious little voice shouted from the gallery: "Stop, stop! It isn't your grandmother. It's a wolf."

A Great Relief.

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "do you want any wood chopped?"
"No," was the sharp answer.
"Nor chores of any kind done?"
"No."

"In that case I feel relieved. I kin take a chance on askin' you fur some thin' to eat."

Samuel Ogden was the first English owner of the land on which Ogdenburg, N. Y., is now built.

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Is Preferred by Former Japan Tea Drinkers Because of Its Greater Purity.

Lead Packets Only, 40c, 50c, and 60c Per Lb. At All Grocers. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904

An Awful Shock.

The deputy stage manager at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, at one time was a little man named Linders, who had a strange dislike of the ladies of the ballet and treated them rather harshly. He wore a wig, but the fact was not generally known. On one occasion, however, an enraged coryphæe seized him by the hair, and off came the wig, exposing a shiny expanse of cranium. He at once dashed off to complain to Mrs. Harris, the manager's wife, but the good lady could only gasp in stupefied tones, "Good gracious, Mr. Linders, why, you are bald!" To which Linders instantly replied: "No, madam, no. My hair became loose with horror!"

The Utilitarian Age.

The more picturesque the country the more inevitable it appears to be that its beauty must be menaced and in most instances eventually much impaired by the erection of a hideous line of telephone posts, with their relentless reminder that we live in an age in which the beautiful has constantly to be sacrificed to the useful.

Merely Obliging.

Magistrate—You gave this young woman such a bit on the face that she can't see out of her eyes. What have you to say for yourself? Accused—Well, she often told me she didn't want to see me any more.

Grief hollows hearts even while it ages heads.—Baller.

St. George's Baking Powder
"It keeps its strength—the last spoonful is as good as the first."
"And it gives such a fine flavour to the baking, once people use it, they want it every time."
Write us for our new Cook-Book.
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Athletes Know and use JOHNSON'S ANKLE LINIMENT
For a rub down after exercising. It soothes and heals sore and inflamed muscles. Cures sprains, strains and bruises. For Internal and External use. Try it when you have a cough or cold. 25 and 50 cents. At drugists.
J. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Signals of Distress

Backache and headache—swollen hands and feet—constant desire to urinate—shooting pains through hips—painful joints—Rheumatism—all of these are nature's calls for help. They mean kidney trouble. It may be that the kidneys are

There is a movement in progress in London to minimize the variation in the date of Easter, which causes so much inconvenience every spring.

They Are Carefully Prepared—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestine is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

The central unemployed body has decided to suggest to the colonial office that the colonies be asked to contribute to the cost of emigration of the Woolwich arsenal unemployed.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other

The most prominent feature of the reception of the budget is the anger of the laborites at the postponement, or, as they regard it, the definite shelving of the old age pension scheme.

DOCTORS USING PATENT MEDICINES

The Honest Physician is Anxious to Cure and Uses the Best Available Remedies.

The proposed legislation through the Dominion Parliament for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of patent or proprietary medicines is of the utmost importance, and it is receiving a great deal of attention, not only by the proprietary medicine manufacturers, but also by the leading doctors and druggists. Every manufacturer of reliable and high class remedies welcomes the bill as a step in the right direction. The discussion has brought out the fact that the best physicians in Canada and on the continent approve of and prescribe Pynchine in cases of the most difficult character. In a recent instance of very serious throat and lung trouble the patient had been using Pynchine. The leading United States specialists were consulted, in addition to two eminent Canadian physicians. Upon learning what the patient was using, a sample of Pynchine was taken and analysed, with the result that the physicians advised its continuance. They prescribed no other medicine but Pynchine, with the result that the patient has fully recovered and is a splendid walking and talking advertisement for the wonderful curative power of a remedy that will "stand up" before the keenest professional criticism and analysis. As a builder up of the system and restorer of all wasted conditions, Pynchine has no equal, and the best and most earnest physicians recognize this fact.

"At the age of 25 my lungs were in a terrible state. I had a gripe the year before; it settled on my lungs and I kept steadily growing worse till I got down so low I was in bed for six weeks. I had a consultation of doctors, and they said they could do nothing more for me. Then I started to use Pynchine. I took the medicine for more than a year. It certainly did wonders for me. I am now as strong as I was before my sickness."
MRS. E. ROSE, Morpeth, Ont.

Pynchine, pronounced Si-keen, is the greatest of tonics, building up the system, increasing the appetite, purifying the blood, aids digestion, and acts directly upon the throat and lungs, giving tone and vigor to the entire system. At all druggists, 50c. and \$1. or Dr. T. A. Bloom, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

weak, strained or diseased. Don't delay.

TAKE GIN PILLS

They give strength to weak kidneys—help the affected parts—neutralize uric acid—soothe the irritated bladder—and cure every trace of kidney trouble. Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee to completely cure or money refunded. 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.

SOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

YOU MAY "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS" WITH IMPUNITY IF YOU BREAKFAST ON

SHREDDED WHEAT
It is a natural food, full of nutriment and easily digested. Its delicate, porous shreds are converted into healthy tissue and red blood when the stomach rejects all other food.

It's all in the Shreds—BISCUIT for Breakfast; TRISCUIT for Lunch
All Grocers—13c a carton, or 2 for 25c.

The WEST HOTEL

Main St.
WinnipegCorner Main and Selkirk
One block north of C.P.R.MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATEFifty-eight Bedrooms with
all conveniences
Best Meals, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

Council Meeting

The Council of the Municipality of Grey met on Tuesday, April 23, in the Council Chamber. Present: Mr. R. H. Staples (reeve), and Councillors Bedford and Antoine.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Court of Revision reported the assessment roll as revised as the assessment roll of 1907, under the provisions of the Assessment Act.

Bedford—Hamel: That the Clerk cancel cheque to Canadian Municipalities Union, and that he write the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, ascertain fee to join, and remit same.

Hamel—Antoine: That this Council donate \$10 to the Children's Aid Society, Winnipeg, and that the Clerk forward cheque for same.

Antoine—Hamel: That the Clerk forward the Willson Stationery Co. \$5 for six copies of the Western Municipal News, being one year's subscription for each councillor.

Bedford—Hamel: That the petition of J. O. Smith be received and filed, and that the Clerk notify Mr. Smith that, as none of the land is in this municipality, it does not affect the Municipality of Grey.

Bedford—Hamel: That By-law No. 33, being a by-law to amend By-law No. 14, be introduced and read a first time.

Antoine—Hamel: That By-law No. 33 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Hamel—Bedford: That Councillor Antoine be instructed to get deed for right of way into St. Claude village along the north side of the C.P.R. right of way for a distance of three quarters of a mile, more or less.

The following accounts were read:

H. Guilbault, cleaning ditch 1.75

M. Le Vasseur, road plow .25.00

A. Hamel, councillor's indemnity .11.00

E. L. B. McLeod, charity, 1.00

J. Delorine 1.00

E. Jobin, charity, J. Delorine 3.80

Holliday & Simpson, wheel for grader 16.50

Richardson & Bishop, four assessment rolls 22.65

Elm Creek Drug Store 1.50

Elm Creek Mail, printing and advertising 45.70

R. Warner, work, Ward 2 . . 6.00

Thos. Kennedy, P.O. box rent 3.00

Hamel—Bedford: That all accounts as read be paid.

Bedford—Hamel: That the assessment roll as revised be accepted as the roll of 1907, subject to appeal to the judge of the County Court, and that it be so reported to the Council of the Municipality.

Antoine—Hamel: That \$70 be paid to A. Bonnefoy, and \$99.35 to R. J. Wilson, as payment in full for their services as assessors.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned till Tuesday, May 14th, at 10 a.m.

Bad Boys' Cave

As one of Treharne's residents was watering his horse at the Boyne one morning last week he noticed a well beaten path leading away into the bush. Following the path he came to a little neatly built shanty in the flats among some willows. The door was padlocked, but he picked it open and found a little cabin furnished with a small camp stove, a dozen pipes, a box of cigars, a quantity of cigarettes, a frying pan and a quantity of sugar. On investigation it was found that a large number of boys made it a sort of resort playing a sort of "robbers' cave" game. Almost every article in the shanty, even the lumber, was stolen goods. A large number of petty thefts have been committed there during the fall and winter and are thought to have been committed by this gang. A number of boys have confessed their share in the escapade. Nearly every member of the gang was under ten years of age.

FARMS FOR SALE

Two First-class Farms for sale, 240 acres each: S.W. 1/4 S. 1/4 N.W. 1/4 24-8-4, and S.E. 1/4 and S. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4 4-8-3, about five miles east of Elm Creek. Good house, buildings, water, etc., on each farm. Immediate possession will be given if desired, or possession may be had after harvest. Price and terms reasonable.—Apply to W. H. Johnston, Elm Creek. 25.4

HERDING

I will again herd cattle for the season of 1907 at my old herd grounds in 8-5.

18.44 GEO. AYMONT

J. Duxbury, M.D.

Coroner for Province of Manitoba
Medical Health Officer for Grey
Office at rear of drug store. Office hours 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Night calls answered at Mr. Allward's residence, next to the chopping mill.

H. F. W. VERNON, M.D., C.M.
FANNYSTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

DR. A. L. McLACHLAN,
Resident Dentist, of Carman, will visit Elm Creek on the First Monday in each month, for the practice of his profession.
Office at rear of the Drug Store.

J. H. HAVERSON
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton, and the Rural Municipalities of Dufferin and Grey. Agent and Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.
Unlimited amount of money for investment. Will be at Elm Creek on Municipal Council days for transaction of general business.

F. J. BUTCHER
SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.
Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.
Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

J. A. STOREY
Auctioneer
ELM CREEK MAN.
Terms reasonable: to be had on application

The Elm Creek Dray

WALTER CANN, Prop.
All kinds of draying done
Orders by mail promptly attended to

Wayside
Temperance
Hotel

J. GUPPY Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers

Good Meals Warm Rooms
Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

ELM CREEK - - - MAN.
(Opposite C.P.R. Depot)

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THE MAIL

WE PRINT

Letterheads
Noteheads
Billheads
Envelopes
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Reports, Etc.

NOTHING TOO LARGE NOTHING TOO SMALL

The Mail
Elm Creek - - - Man.

SUNSHINE
FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

The lower portion of a fire-pot is usually nearly, or partly filled with dead ashes, leaving the live, red-hot coals in the upper part. The result is that the upper portion expands much more than the lower.

This uneven expansion causes a strain too great for a one-piece fire-pot to stand. Sooner or later it will split, allowing precious heat and sickening gases to escape.

But the fire-pot of the Sunshine is constructed to meet this condition. It is in two sections. The upper half expands, as much as necessary, independently of the lower. When cool, it contracts back to its original size, fitting to the lower half perfectly.

And this strong, unbreakable, gas and heat-tight, two-piece fire-pot is just one of the many superior features of the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine, write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

New Scale Williams
PIANOS

Are Winning Fame and Distinction

In the short space of time that these pianos have been on the market they have won fame and distinction, and that has been sought in vain by many manufacturers for a lifetime.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS are a decided improvement in tone, case beauty, and general construction, and are made to withstand the most severe climatic conditions.

Consider the economy of purchasing an instrument that is built beyond all doubt as to durability, and one that will teach you the highest appreciation of what is best in music.

Doherty Organs.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.
323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

C. H. LEMMON
Sole Agent, Elm Creek

Thirty
Thousand
Men!!

It is impossible to estimate accurately, but, judging from the sales reported by the makers of

Twentieth Century
Brand Garments

no less than 30,000 men wore them last season, and the number is increasing each year.

No make of clothes in Canada is so popular; and this popularity is based on the fact that they embody the four essentials of good clothes, viz., good cloth, correct style, perfect fit, and thorough tailoring.

Free trip to Carman and return to 20th Century Clothing buyers

HART & CO.
Carman's Greatest Clothiers

